Library of Sheldon Jackson
presented to the
Presbyterian Historical Society.
1916.

The Tribune.

Chicago, Dec 31 1878

To the President

I beg to introduce Rev. Dr. Sheldon Jackson of Colorado. He will ask your attention to the establishment of schools in Alaska. I beg to commend him and his proposed work to your respect and confidence and to such encouragement as I think you will see its great importance justifies.

Very Respectfully
Your Obt Servt

Wm Cross

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Jan. 13 '81 - 8 5

Memorandum.

There shall be established schools as required for the instruction of all the children in the Territory between the ages of five to twenty-one years inclusive. The schools shall be maintained, school houses built, and repaired, teachers paid, and all necessary expenses incurred, from those funds that may be appropriated by the United States, or that may be raised by taxation, or derived from other sources. There shall be appointed a Commissioner of education who shall report to the Governor of the Territory and the Office of education; who shall be charged with the care, the organization, and conduct of schools; who shall examine and certify to the qualifications of teachers who shall attend to the erection of school houses; who shall visit and inspect the schools; on whose order and approval all moneys shall be paid from the treasury of the Territory for educational purposes; who shall be appointed by the President; whose salary shall be $2,500. per annum and who shall have authority to arrange for the joint establishment

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of schools sustained by public expenditure and by the funds appropriated by friends of education prepared to undertake the instruction of the children of Alaska.

Winter Excursions from Chilkoot:

From Dr. Arthur Krause.

Chilkoot, Jan. 24. 1882.

It is again by an unexpected opportunity that I am enabled to send intelligence from here to the „Association". Sitka Dick, a well known Sitka Indian, arrived here with his little canoe on the 17. of this Mo. and expects to return again at an early date. He visited this place last Fall, but on his return, while camping in Lynn Canal, he lost his large canoe which was dashed to pieces by the heavy surf. He was therefore compelled, so he says, to remain with his wife and child during the whole Winter in this uninhabited region, until he was released by a small canoe which came from Harrisburg to catch Salmon at this place. This little incident shows how dangerous traveling in this region is. The rocks rise so abrupt from the water that the Indian would not venture the journey by boat, which under favorable circumstances could be made in one day.—

The canoe from Harrisburg was 11 days on the way, so we can well be satisfied with our trip, which only took 6 days. The Jan. steamer has not yet arrived in Harrisburg, so that we could not yet receive news; the dates are dated from home in September. This report also, at best, can not reach its destiny before March, for there is only

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[illegible] communication between Sitka & Kamchatka, however it is proposed to have the [illegible] run twice a year, and it may be that this will yet be carried out this year.

Sides and ordinary [illegible] made a very much interest to me to the upper Chilkat-village, [illegible] Com. Com. H. accompanied by the [illegible] and their [illegible], we started down river [illegible] before daybreak, and soon we reach[illegible] lower Chilkat-village, Tondustah, which is [illegible]

[illegible] Salmon-Edison, however, [illegible] 16 houses and 177 inhabitants. The [illegible] built in the ordinary style of this people [illegible] region. From here we continued [illegible] on the ice of the Chilkat River. [illegible] so that we could conveniently see our [illegible] to no little surprise of our Indians. The [illegible] is about one mile wide and in it are [illegible] which the [illegible] it.

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[illegible]
neries by which we were constantly surrounded.
But before evening could we reach Kutkout
Indian village consisting of [illegible] and 125 in-
habitants. From [illegible] about
two hours along the banks of the river before us.
[illegible] the river [illegible]
[illegible] The narrow path winding through the dense
[illegible] it was anything else, but convenient, and our
[illegible] had to use [illegible]
[illegible] for us. As the night was actually [illegible]
upon us our road became the more laborious,
and we were very glad to see the house of
Kutkaman nearing us.

We entered the house of the old Tschartitsch,
a chief of the Chilcat Indians, who had already
been informed of our coming. We received friend-
ly hospitality. Opposite the door a place there
was reserved for us, made [illegible] with
cloth served for our resting place. Often we had
prepared our supper at the fire, which was burning
in the centre of the dwelling. [illegible]
[illegible]
For eight days we [illegible]
which time we remained [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
Tschartitsch [illegible]

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[illegible] which also belong two slaves, mand[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

The slaves are either captured in war from other tribes or purchased; their number is now largely reduced and they are, with little exception kindly treated.

[illegible]

[illegible] outdoors, at a temperature equal to that of Berlin. [illegible] he walked [illegible] away [illegible] times in the snow with [illegible] clothing

The features of the children are mostly attractive and were it not for their very black hair and dark [illegible] for their complexion is often lighter than [illegible]

[illegible] their prominent cheek-bones and their small eyes.

[illegible] among them, which according to Petroff, is frequently found among the Indians of Cook's Inlet.

Their national dress is more to be seen [illegible]

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had occurred.

[illegible] their faces is not common among them, [illegible] at different occasions. Very often men, [illegible] frequently the women have [illegible] this painting, once they will [illegible] then [illegible] to prevent the pores in summer, and sunburnedness in winter, another reason [illegible] to preserve their complexion, and the latter is probably the most reliable reason.

[illegible] arm [illegible] made [illegible] of [illegible] dollar. Also these ornaments they put [illegible]

[illegible] in Tschuntrisch's house [illegible] not present much variety, and many changes. [illegible] time and the [illegible]

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[illegible] time [illegible]. In [illegible]
[illegible], hunting, fishing, [illegible] and
[illegible]
[illegible] the [illegible] were [illegible]
[illegible] a [illegible] of the
[illegible], ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] about 5 weeks [illegible]
[illegible] and women [illegible]
[illegible] fire arms [illegible] in good order. Every
[illegible] and every woman [illegible]
[illegible] carved [illegible]
[illegible] are very skillful. [illegible]
[illegible] distance;
[illegible]
[illegible] he came [illegible]
[illegible] came then to us for advise.
[illegible]
The woman seems [illegible]
[illegible] independent one. [illegible] attached
[illegible]
[illegible] children [illegible]
[illegible] spent in a jovial and frolicsome manner.
[illegible] separated by blankets served as bedchambers,
[illegible] and soon the [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] estimates [illegible]
[illegible] at this time [illegible]

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(Sanlá)

[illegible] now installed. All the mature members of the Raven tribe, to which the shaman belonged, were [illegible]

[illegible] and the new Ichtá, one of [illegible] days, with the [illegible] taking breakfast after a four days fast. In the house of the shaman the whole tribe was [illegible]ected, and were having a festival every evening. We attended twice. A large crowd was without, about which were dancing women and old folks. The festival was started by an Indian standing on a platform. The principal entertainment consists in the chorus and the beating of the kettle-drum. From time to time we observed them questioning and an[illegible]

[illegible] down through [illegible] and [illegible] shaman rushed in a frenzy manner from the [illegible] standing wood and hopes where he fell down and lay for [illegible] a [illegible] it [illegible] shaman. [illegible]

[illegible] and [illegible] features [illegible]

[illegible] festival was concluded. The spectators left the [illegible] Raven-tribe [illegible] to undergo a starving torture. When [illegible]

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[illegible] festival on the evening of the fourth [illegible] at some of the younger boys had gone [illegible] out of rank.

On account of being asked on an excursion we failed to see the new shamen perform his dance around the fire while dressed in a garment prepared from the wool of mountain-sheep.

Our [illegible] leave to our [illegible] the Missionary's when he said that the above [illegible] festival was [illegible] accepted to [illegible] the [illegible] in [illegible] Nat-Indians accepted [illegible] stages, as well as the disadvantages of the white man, that the old [illegible] corpse, women and children with [illegible] and [illegible] are inclined to believe this account. This tribe [illegible] hitherto been [illegible] to be content [illegible] the Christ-lives. — [illegible] stationed in [illegible] station it shall be to do away with the old customs. [illegible] women. [illegible] also part in the dance. [illegible] Christmas was a [illegible] Christ-lives, given [illegible] an occasion of gratitude for the [illegible]

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*Note - This page is misplaced, - it should follow p 57

*

[illegible] They need 20-30 minutes to take their
[illegible] over the mountains, but these are now
[illegible] with [illegible] that they could not give out to the wind
[illegible]

Unfortunately enough, did I receive from this party no
intelligence from home. Still the land's [illegible] and [illegible]
[illegible] seems [illegible] to be in existence, [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] to know nothing [illegible] [illegible] but [illegible]
[illegible] is at [illegible].

May 13. Even the steamer brought me no mail, on
account it touched not at Sitka, to which place our
mail was directed. I ordered [illegible] [illegible] to be sent
now from Sitka to Juneau by [illegible] [illegible] place
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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[illegible] out it for the journey to Kamanas was completed. We had [illegible] [illegible] was soon their country [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Indian tribes are received valuable information concerning the ways in which they carry on their trade with the Kamanas. We also drew with chalk on the floor the course of the road they were to take [illegible] Later on given there are two principal ways [illegible] to reach Kamanas, one [illegible] taking about 8 days travel, the other [illegible] on the side of the Chilkoot, across [illegible] (Dezjah) requiring only three days travel. [illegible] rail [illegible]

[illegible] Later the Chilkat Indians have a [illegible] this country before they can procure from idic Kanas the expected furs. For [illegible] ch trips in and directions the Chilkat [illegible] tribe [illegible] and the way [illegible] ich they are [illegible]. In consideration which [illegible]

[illegible] ply of dried salmon, [illegible] ad [illegible] stop around [illegible] the [illegible] they carry. [illegible]

[illegible] Kamanas country [illegible] It is a peculiar custom of [illegible]

(N. B. Interpreters [illegible]

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[illegible] Pitka-Indians are the most strong [illegible] I need [illegible] the other [illegible] are located at every house. The Indians [illegible] in Fort Wrangel, are not [illegible]

[illegible] the wet-weather [illegible] to the pass in the mountains [illegible]

8. When we came to the fort [illegible] they divided into two [illegible] Chinook [illegible] Klickatat [illegible] further down the stream, [illegible] more [illegible] angels of [illegible] light [illegible] around our European [illegible] Indians [illegible] Klickatat and Mazatlies [illegible] the [illegible] Indians.

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8 August Aust.

[illegible]

[illegible] tru[illegible]

[illegible] Islands

[illegible] were spared with [illegible] animals.

[illegible] more [illegible]

[illegible] "[illegible]

delighted to hear the [illegible]

[illegible]

Our journey further on we [illegible] hampered

[illegible] crust of the ice always

[illegible] twilight we arrived at [illegible] time

We await more favorable [illegible]

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[illegible] not [illegible] to [illegible], [illegible] and return heavy frost set in, on the 23. inst. [illegible] ter sank to -23° C., until now the coldest day of this winter. Yesterday the weather moderated again, which [illegible] [illegible] feet deep. Before this snow is settled we need [illegible] [illegible] expedition.

[illegible] indians may resolve at every moment to return. Maybe we can send another report with this opportunity.

Sept. 4. [illegible] For nearly a whole week heavy snowstorms with south winds prevailed. To-day we had a slight frost and brighter skies. — Sitka Jack has not returned. He waits for better weather. It is therefore doubtful whether this report [illegible] U.S. steamer at Sitka or Kariuna. The Hazelquist expedition fitted out for the interior has not [illegible] either.

Our experiences here do not go beyond the daily chase for game. On the ocean time, however we had an opportunity to witness a funeral ceremony. [illegible] died, immediately after her death and wailing was heard in her house. For four days the corpse was kept in a sitting position and funeral songs were continually chanted, but while the cremation took place we were not present, because we could misinterpreted. Since on the

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made here on all mission stations to use
[illegible] instead of burning them; Notwithstanding,
[illegible]dians had sufficient reason, on account of the
[illegible] a proper ground, to practice their
[illegible] which they do not like to part anyway
[illegible] the children will here there is no
[illegible] that the [illegible] of the people towards the
work is not unfavorable at all. I [illegible] in
[illegible] the general visit by an [illegible] alten
[illegible] (30) children; the parents [illegible]
[illegible] an [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] that [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] with a view of receiving another
[illegible] stage. I see they cannot accept any other
[illegible] if preached under the same circumstances
[illegible] will [illegible] be admitted by every [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]-ceremony to which I referred. The dead [illegible]
[illegible] member of the Bear family. The [illegible]
[illegible]ted their sorrow by giving presents to
[illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible]
[illegible] personal property away. This [illegible] done in [illegible]
[illegible] manner. The [illegible] accept
[illegible]
[illegible] on the road, and at the [illegible]

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[illegible] 10 or 12 persons of the [illegible] were [illegible]
[illegible] ranged in their row with wooden [illegible]
[illegible] the [illegible] only [illegible]
[illegible] man presented the gifts, while the audience
kept on singing their monotonous chant. The goods
[illegible]
also given away. The berries were passed [illegible]
on direct into the mouth of those for
[illegible] were intended, the tobacco was also passed in
[illegible]les. The goods given away on these two evenings
was at least valued at several hundred dollars. I must
not mention that a few female relatives of the [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] also sang and danced in a peculiar way [illegible]
[illegible]selves. At the end of the ceremony the „Ich-ta“
[illegible]
[illegible] when he expressed the gratification of his tribe.
[illegible]tions and strifes take up much of the time
[illegible] the Chilkat indians during the winter season.
[illegible] enmity between two persons is very quickly created. Often
it only remains in threatening, but sometimes it
[illegible]lts too, in bloodshed. Their principal „blood
for blood“ causes one [illegible] sometimes to set [illegible]
[illegible]s on the war-path. Such was the case in Kluk-
[illegible]an last year, and only through the interposition
of the „[illegible]“ („[illegible]“) was peace brought
[illegible]. [illegible] after peace is made [illegible]
[illegible] and [illegible] made [illegible].

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Feb. 17th. — [illegible] I have no further additions to make to my former part, save that we are enjoying good health [illegible] Feb. — [illegible] the latter of course we did not expect after so mild a Dec. & Jan. Therm. -15° C on average.

II. Spring-Excursions from Chilkoot.

[illegible]

— Poor communication. Trip to the Takheen-valley. [illegible] The Porcupine. At the foot of the Berthas Glacier. A delicate [illegible]-meal. Excursion to Dejah. A Canoe-trip. Nasty [illegible]

Chilkoot, May 4th 1882. [illegible] 5. April, the day when my brother left, I had only one opportunity to [illegible] a postal card, the small steamer of the trading company at this place, not [illegible] excursions like a monthly trip, but will only [illegible] once more this well. So our communication very stringy and mostly carried on [illegible] ces from here to Harrisburg. Also [illegible] met with an Indian from Klagman to Harrisburg. „Time is not money" with the Indian, [illegible] can therefore get a few dollars more for his [illegible] Chi[illegible] 3 weeks [illegible] „[illegible]

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temperature every night below freezing point.

On 16. April I made an excursion into the mountains, [illegible]

[illegible] 26. [illegible]

[illegible] me engage, I left the factory. It [illegible] =

[illegible] Kodiak on a sign [illegible] through forest

to the west side of the [illegible]

distance of 3/4 hour N.E. to the Karjat river on

lies the village „Jenolästakia„ The houses a

[illegible] in the deep snow and are deserted during

[illegible] winter. The inhabitants moved to „Daschie„

[illegible]

[illegible] hire. [illegible]

barrier is formed, beyond which the river is

covered with snow and ice. In this

[illegible] are much affected from

[illegible] of the [illegible]

The [illegible]

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[illegible]

[illegible] passed through a dense Hemlock timber in which [illegible] underbrush. Animal life became more numerous as we passed throug the uninhabited valley. Grouse, Porcupine, Wolf, Marder and Mountain goat were to be seen here. A beautiful sunset behind the distant glasier was one of the delightful scenes to which attention was especially drawn before we reached the camping place, where we found Jim (?) mending his snowshoes and drying his clothes.

[illegible] Indians [illegible] wear were worn [illegible] country at the Ischkitscheen.

[illegible] wrapped ourselves in our blankets and were soon sound asleep.

[illegible]

[illegible] again the next morning. We soon [illegible] start towards an inhabitant village. Shortly [illegible] the other [illegible]. [illegible] were [illegible] blankets and [illegible].

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Giant pine trees were planted on either side of a
road [illegible]
journey along here had been more like strong
park than any thing else [illegible]
ola enucleator, Loxia curvirostra, Chlorospingus, sp,
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Egypt [illegible]
15. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] such as rainbows in the stomach [illegible]
evening. We [illegible]
we continued our journey [illegible]
and brought many insects from their hidden lairs.
[illegible] (Thus we [illegible]) Towards [illegible] we passed at the [illegible]
[illegible]

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[illegible] week [illegible]
winds, and not with [illegible] to Lesan.
more extensive excursion
[illegible] small canoe [illegible] "K" [illegible]
[illegible] intents to take [illegible]
[illegible] out of the trunk of a pine, [illegible]
[illegible] canoe.
[illegible] filled it with water, [illegible]
[illegible] until the [illegible]
[illegible] rocking [illegible]
[illegible] the "Golden Gondola" [illegible]
the middle and stretch our feet [illegible]
[illegible] ourselves as comfortably [illegible] under circum-
stances. [illegible]
[illegible] left, compass, watch [illegible] [illegible]
are ready to consider [illegible] "[illegible]?" Our Pilot.
[illegible] ment we are speeding [illegible] He was born,
Tanamy, where his little [illegible] [illegible] a Cadby greets
[illegible] for he knows [illegible]
[illegible] look towards [illegible]
[illegible] white man's child [illegible]
[illegible] "[illegible]
women, a good one and [illegible]
[illegible] have the hardest skull of [illegible]
[illegible] as we [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] head.
quick temper, for [illegible]
had at Klagman killed [illegible]
uncle, however [illegible] Tanamy [illegible]

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[illegible]

d [illegible] tell.

[illegible]

[illegible] 6 knots. [illegible]

we went on, our little canoe [illegible]

[illegible] witch fish dit at [illegible]

t. [illegible]

[illegible]

Tejafjordes is very rugged, [illegible]

nite and slate. It would be very difficult [illegible]

[illegible] canoe [illegible]

[illegible] t must. [illegible] guide told me [illegible]

[illegible] canoe was wrecked [illegible]

[illegible] and all was lost. [illegible]

[illegible] t. The animals [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] represents a turpe habitus [illegible]

[illegible] — Phalacrocorax graculus. [illegible]

[illegible]

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[illegible] it

[illegible] it's [illegible] it

[illegible]

[illegible] little canoe go on for quite a distance. [illegible] after a ride of 4½ hours we reached a [illegible] 4 p.m.

[illegible] near by we put up a "Fly" started a [illegible] in front of it and soon we were as comfortable fixed as can well be expected under si[illegible] circumstances. Kusko took his lodging with his wife and child near by us, (he had here found one of his women with a claiming of [illegible] [illegible] still [illegible] crawing for the breast of his [illegible]).

Ahead [illegible] 40 [illegible] (21.6 [illegible])

[illegible] not [illegible] [illegible] "Death", as we had [illegible]. After having traveled a ¾ of an [illegible] we met 15 people, men, women and children, busy in catching the small fish. Their utensils were hand-nets, while the women had pick-[illegible] out [illegible]

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Another superstition [illegible] amongst them is that [illegible] Robinson is the cause of much ill fortune. At one of the above mentioned bays lives „Kánagie„, a [illegible] rock, who despises all the new ways of the white man; he is therefore determined to see a change in this [illegible] st [illegible] after [illegible].

Having taken my breakfast I immediately proceeded my journey northward. „Shlonat„ the second chief of our village had started also before me. He expects to course the mountains into the [illegible] of the Stick Indians to take there in exchange for [illegible] blankets, tobacco, powder and lead the valuable furs which he then again sells at a great profit to the traders. These Indian [illegible] carry a luggage of 100 lbs. Sometimes they reach in 2-3 days travelling the shores of the large lake out of which flows the Yukon. As they passed yesterday the stone house of Kánagé, they brought in their old superstitious ways, in order to be favored with good weather and a safe journey, their offerings. At their last camp fire they also remembered considerately their dead friends, they threw pieces of dried salmon into the fire that the departed ones should not starve in yonder heavenly land.

On one of the wooded islands in the river I came across a log-cabin, and near it lay hewn and sawn timber, being traces of the 4 prospectors who last year passed through here on their way to Ft. [illegible]. The [illegible] little snow in the [illegible] [illegible] turned [illegible]. The [illegible]

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wider than 800 yards. Very rugged, and sparingly
feathered mountains rise to 3000 and 4000' high. Almost
the valley runs a mountainchain in N.E. direction
on which are several glaciers, others are suspected
in the near mountains. In summer, during which
the snow melts on the mountains and swells
every brook to a stream, and damming the course with
a couple of willow twigs, [illegible] the water
through here is scant of [illegible]. Remains of various
kinds of vegitation cover the ground while on the dyke
sides life beautiful grass. — Of numerous animals
I only heard the squirrel and the snow-rabbit.
Several birds [illegible] and by-birds. Bears, it is
said, are numerous here when berries are ripe. — Birds were
[illegible] very scarce. The flora must be also living [illegible]
ever very rarified, as I can well see from the remains.
fit. In a swamp I found the well known aromatic
[illegible] which [illegible] to make [illegible]
[illegible] the [illegible], which [illegible] cooked, makes a
very good dish.

On the following day (April 21.) I took a few measurements
and went on a [illegible], towards evening [illegible] and a [illegible]
[illegible] and during night another one; so little [illegible]
disturbed by them, that I did not know until
[illegible] that "Kasko" had [illegible] the
[illegible] the other side. On the 22. April [illegible]
[illegible] the terrible wind and [illegible] weather
to the factory.

On the 29. April I [illegible]

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[illegible] to [illegible], [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] to [illegible]. [illegible]
[illegible] to have become many of the [illegible] fish that had spawned there. The fish are caught by means of a pole, 3m. long, at the end of which are fastened sharp pointed nails; with this pole they strike into the water and often do they have on every nail a fish. With a sudden stroke of the pole across the canoe they dropp the fish.

"Different kinds of eagles, numerous gulls, sea swallows, [illegible] ([illegible]) [illegible] fishing. Numerous small singing birds, swallows, [illegible], brought new life into the country. How different was this scene from that surrounding Däscin, which was yet burried in deep snow! Joy and happi[illegible] [illegible] the [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] caught in abundance, and a few porcupines, seadogs, & marmots, were also carried home".

In the first week we had yet very dreary weather snow and rain at intervals. Only since the 3. May the thermometer does not go below freezin point. Yet this day, 11. May, a deep snow of 2–3 ft. covers the surface and makes travelling impossible. Migration birds are now appearing every day, and I have [illegible] trouble to get skins of every kind. On 4. May a party of white men came to this place, on the 8th [illegible] more followed. [illegible] want to go prospecting through the [illegible] valley [illegible]

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3. From Chilkoot to Portland, Spring 1882.

(Departure from Chilkoot. Long Winter. The commercial-station Chilkoot. The Indians of Southern Alaska. Barter. The Chilkat-Mission. Kuna. Hunting-districts. Halibut- and sea-otter draught. Canoe-voyage towards South. The station Killisnu. Herrings- and whale-oil draught. The Kutschinu-brandy. Sitka. Remarks on the history. Insurrections of the Sitka-Indians. The Sulphur-springs of the Baranoff-Island. Gold-searchers. Wrangel. The mission among the Stikin-Indians. Pertaining to the language. The Kasaw-Bay. Missionary-success in Matlakatla. The Queen-Charlottes-islands. Heida-Indians. The coal-gain on Vancouver. Victoria. Chinese labors. The Puget-Sound. Seattle and Tacoma. The northern Pacific-Railroad. Alaska's immediate future.)

On the 6. of April I left Chilkoot, the most northern trading-place of the North-West-Trading-Company, situated between 59° of northern latitude and 135° of western longitude. A 3½ months stay made me quite familiar with the country and the population, and not without some regret did I depart from this place, which promised new attractions in the coming Spring. The ground was still covered with snow all over, although it disappeared somewhat in the last few days, the average height was still from 6–8 ft. The Winter of this year had lasted uncommonly long; and according to the statements of the Indians it was also remarkably severe. Even in the latter part of March the temperature came down to — 20° C., while in the past year the ground should have been almost free from

snow

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even on the 1st. of April.

The following explanation may suffice to get acquainted with the situation of the trading-station Chilkoot. In the cluster of islands of south-east Alaska Chatham Strait is the most extensive and most important channel, extending directly from South to North across three degrees of latitude; having an average width of 6-7 miles (here and in the following English miles are used, 60 to one degree of latitude) and a depth of 100 fathoms. Its southern end empties through the Christians-Sound into the open sea; its northern part, which bears a peculiar name, Lymcanal, without a special reason, as far as it is bounded by the mainland, runs out into two branches, separated by a peninsula twelve miles long, the Chilkat inlet in the West and the Chilkoot inlet in the East. On the Chilkat-river which empties into the western branch, three pretty large villages of the Chilkat-Indians are situated; and on a lake which is connected by a short outlet with the sea the less important Chilkoot-village is situated. Communication between the Chilkoot- and Chilkatside is mostly effected by a path, which crosses the narrow peninsula at the boundary of the mainland. On the Chilkootside and on an inlet, which presents a good anchoring-place, a trading-post was opened two years ago and in the past year a Mission-station was founded there.

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Only a few years ago the Chilkat Indians were dreaded yet, and exaggerated notions about their militia had been spread. White men had not come in contact with them very much and were generally treated unkindly. In the present time this tribe of the Chlingit also makes efforts to acquire the advantages and vices of civilization; nevertheless it is the most sound race as yet, and if it only numbers 2000 heads it is notwithstanding the most powerful tribe among the Indians in Southern Alaska.

The southern part of Alaska or Sitka-district is made up, beside a narrow streak of main land of an archipelago comprising over ten thousand greater and smaller islands, and is inhabited by an Indian-tribe of about 8000 souls. This large tribe, which occupies five degrees of latitude speaks one language with only slightly differing dialects. and styles itself "Chlingit," i.e. "people", by the name "Koloschen" however, which it received from the Russian, it is more known, at least in the older literature. The "Chilkat" and the Yakutat, the latter situated on the Yakutat-or Behring-Bay under the 60° of latitude are the most northern tribes of the Chlingit, "Hänuga" and the "Tanga", the former occupying the North of the Prince of Wales Island, the latter inhabiting Tanga's island and the neighbouring con-

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tinent, are the most southern.

The Chilkat Indians monopolize the trade with the nomadic Indian tribes of the Interior and are very jealous to continue to do so. Oftentimes during the Winter "Gunana", the name by which the Chilkat call these hunters, came over across the narrow passages with skins of almost every kind, among which the fine furs of the black and grey fox have the highest price; but direct trade with white persons was only allowed to one of them, who was closely allied to one of the chieftains of the Chilkat Indians.

The "Gunana", many of which had not seen white people before, have for the most part pleasant and trustworthy features and seem to be a harmless, peaceful little tribe, whose ignorance however is greatly abused by the cunning Chilkat Indians when trading with them.

The trading article, which is mostly asked for by them is tobacco, but also sugar, flour and furthermore the intoxicating "Natschinu" liquor, which is made out of molasses; To its destructive effects a great deal of the ruining of the Indian population along this coast can be ascribed. This liquor is imported from the Colony it at a high price, — During this Winter the Chilkat-

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— Indians had taken only one excursion into the Interior. The goods are carried on the back in well tied up bundles, by means of straps going across the forehead and breast. Snow-shoes and maple-pedestals with a tissue work made of sinews prevent the sinking into even the softest snow. The expedition to the spring-regions of the Yukon generally lasts only from 3-4 weeks; in the Summer-time however greater commercial expeditions are sometimes made up to Takutat-Bay and to Fort Selkirk, the deserted trading-post of the Hudson-Bay-Company (situated on the upper part of the Yukon river), which was ransacked and destroyed by the Chilkat-Indians a few years ago.

The trading of the Chilkat-Indians among themselves makes the fur-trade of the company less profitable, than it would be by trading directly with the hunting-tribes of the interior. The prices paid to the Indians are partly higher than the prices at the market in San Francisco; the prices of the merchandise however must not be at all together to high, because the Chilkat do not shrink from a long and troublesome canoe-voyage even up to British Columbia to the post of the Hudson-Bay-Company, if they only expect to gain

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a small sum. Time is not money with them. The company pays the Indians by checks worth about from 1, ½, ¼ and ⅛ $, which can only be exchanged for goods, and which are made known by different colors. These checks are likewise used as money in this country. The most common trading-articles are woolen blankets and gay-colored cloths, which are given away at the frequent festivals and ceremonies even up to many $100 worth. Other saleable commodities are tobacco, flour, the use of which is increasing more and more as well as sugar. Molasses is not sold by the company in order to prevent the making of Hutschinu brandy; but nevertheless, in spite of its high price, sugar with various additions is used to manufacture the favorite drink.

The missionary efforts among the Chilkat are not very successful. Only recently the missionary had to experience, that the Indians imagined to get boards for new houses as a reward for their piety, and that they believed to have prayed quite enough to be worthy of this reward.

During the continual bad weather in February and March the population suffered somewhat, fishing and hunting having been rendered difficult by cold and violent

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winds and snow-storms. Even the supply of dried salmon and berries, the main food used during the Winter was gone, and fresh salmon could not be transported from the store house in the village to the Winter residences, on account of the unfavourable weather. Now the population began to feel uneasy; the two Shamanes tried everything in their power, they sang, danced, fasted day and night, to bring about a change in the weather. Because everything was in vain, a cause of this misery had to be found, and at last they agreed to that effect, that the burial (in last Autumn) of an illegitimate child had caused the bad weather to come upon them. The missionary had induced them to bury this child. Large fires were lit along the coast, and dolls were burnt, in order to atone for the burial symbolically; when this was also in vain they importuned the missionary with entreaties to show them the burial place. The missionary, to be sure, did not grant their entreaties but allowed them to find the place with the help of the witnesses. For a few days you could see woman and also a few men go out with all kinds of tools to dig out the corpse. With indefatigable zeal colossal snow masses were shoveled away; but all exertions were in vain, the

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grave was not found. — Long time elapsed before they could set themselves at ease, when they found other reasons, which were no less nonsensical.

The instruction was given by the lady of the merchant, a Schyuisian-Indian, educated in a missionschool, who was also conversant with the English and the Kblingit language. Notwithstanding the fact, that this woman possessed extraordinary gifts, which she she showed, as in many other respects, in having her husband under her power entirely, who was a full-blooded American, and in spite of her having the good cause at heart her efforts were, on account of the difficult method which she used, almost without success. The committing to memory of portions out of the Catechism and the doctrines of faith, the contents and the language of which were utterly incomprehensible for children, took up the greater part of the time of instruction.

The small steamer of the company, the "Favorite", which visited the different stations during the Summer, brought me to Wuna on the 6th. of April, an Indian village situated on the Sound, on the north side of Chichagof

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island; a mission station was founded here last autumn, beside a second post of the company which is however forsaken now. The voyage through the Sym-canal which was favoured by the most pleasant weather, caused the grand scenries of these regions to appear in the best light; on the southern end, one's eye is particularly fascinated by the mighty Eagle-glacier, and likewise, as soon as you have passed the Foreround, the majestic group of Mount St. Elias presents a grand view with its lofty 17600' high ridges as, Mount Fairweather, Chillon and Mount Pérouze.

The village of the Hona-Indians has about 15 houses, which are mostly built according to the old style, having a square form with a low gabled roof, an oval door- and a large square vent-hole for the smoke. Some few houses however are built according to the modern style, with a steep roof, an opening left for a window and one is even supplied with a chimney. In the Winter months a population of 600-800 gather in the village, 50 and even more to one house. during the Summer months however the inhabitants scatter in to the different hunting-grounds

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and the village is entirely vacant.— The Huna are mainly fishermen; they have larger and better built canoes than the Chilkat have, who are more occupied with the trade of the Interior than with fishing and navigation. The yellow cedar-tree is found on Chichagoff-island also, (Chamaecyparis Nootkaensis), which is the best material for ship building and out of these the excellent canoes of Haida are likewise manufactured.

The village has the common appearance of such settlements; the houses are all situated along the coast with the front towards the Ocean; the peculiar poles, one of which was lately built, are few here. Behind the houses you can see small huts, for woman lying-in, made of branches and snow. A little away from here there are grave-houses, belonging to single persons, and to families. Only rich people have a grave house of their own, which is built during their life-time, and which they decorate with flags, pictures and statues of wood by which the emblems of the family are represented. Poor people are satisfied with family graves. After the bodies are consumed by the fire, the bones are gathered and are deposited in wooden basins

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are in the grave house. The Schamane however is not burnt; his corpse is likewise wrapped into blankets and deposited in a small house generally resting on four posts.

The wide Tuna bay with its narrow and shallow outlets, presents an excellent hunting- and fishing ground. Crowds of ducks and geese inhabit these waters, and the great number of salmons, herrings and other fishes, is at times astonishing. At the time when I was here they caught a great number of halibuts. A large wooden box with a crooked nail, and with carved figures is used as a fish hook; the lines are made out of the roots of the yellow cedar and are very strong. A club which also has pictures carved on it, is used to kill the already caught halibuts. They are under the impression, that hunting and fishing tools, having all kinds of drawings on them insure a greater profit. For the same reason, the man paints

his face and puts on, after having washed his body, a new dress and the finest of ornaments, before going out hunting or going to war.

The Huna catch a great many sea-otters, one tribe however only has the license to do this; namely the "tak-tän-tän". The sea-otters appear at cape Spencer, in the month of July and are mainly shot here. This manner of catching them is forbidden on the Aleutian islands and will surely, if not stopped, chase away these animals from cape Spencer also.

The missionary on Huna is a very young man yet, who emigrated from New York to Alaska, to try his luck as a merchant. After a while however, he became a gold digger, and then at last a missionary. I do not mention this fact, to create the opinion, that this man was less fitted for his calling than the majority of his brethren, but I mention it only to show, how different callings are chosen here

changed again here in America and especially out here in the far West. As it seemed, he was on good terms with the Indians, and some boys had made good progress in the use of the English language. He also had made efforts, to introduce the burial of the dead bodies instead of the customary burning of them, but was as yet unsuccessful.

On the 13th of April I proceeded on my journey on board of a canoe with three Indians, the missionary, accompanying me part of the way, who intended to go to Sitka on account of the Indians scattering into the hunting grounds. After we had left the Yuma bay, the water of which is almost always quiet, we found, on entering the Broxsound a stormy sea, which soon compelled us to look for a place of encampment on a small island. In such circumstances you can safely depend on the natives. The Indian knows the coasts, the dangerous places,

sign of bad and good weather and he knows especially how to handle his canoe. This vessel made out of a log, and without a keel, and which is often patched, and sometimes sewed together with threads of the Sitka pine or the yellow cedar, is apt to upset. To keep the centre of gravity as low as possible one must sit, (in the small boats,) on the floor with his legs stretched forward; but also in the large boats movements can be made only with great caution. These canoes are generally hewn out in Winterstime, The best and larger ones are made out of the trunk of the yellow cedar, the more cammon ones are cut out of the Sitka-pine or out of poplar wood. First the desired form of the outside is given to the log. then it is hollowed out, and pieces of wood thrust in from the outside to give the sides equal strength. The canoe is then filled with water, which is made warm by hot stones; then cross-beams are placed in, which are often-

times replaced by larger, ones until the canoe has received a regular and tasteful swelling out. The beak and the sides are generally painted with pictures before the canoe is launched. These canoes which cost from 10 to $150 are handled with great care. In landing, the running against stones or rocks is avoided as much as possible, when out of the water, they are carried and not dragged. In the voyage during sunshine, the sides are kept wet by sprinkling water against them, on the coast they are protected against the sunbeams by woolen covers or mats made of cedar bark.

The requisites of a good place for encampment are, beside a sandy beach and a good shelter, above all things, fresh water and good fire-wood. A fire can be lit in a few minutes even in rainy weather, but Indians and white persons differ in this. The white person builds a large fire and encamps some distance away

that the Indians can catch them with spears. About the beginning of April these herrings go into the bays to spawn. The Indians then go and scatter brush-wood along the beach during the ebb tide; after they have been covered with eggs, the Indians gather them again, and dry them and keep them for future use. They are mixed with lard and then eaten.

They intend to catch these herrings in large nets like the Menhaden fish, these nets costing about $10000. They will then press them and, by the use of steam, boil out the oil and purify it. They also intend to capture whales in order to gain fish oil, by means of a small "steam launch", which has a cannon with an explosive arrow on board, and which can also be used as a harpoon. While I resided there, they killed the first whale, a 68'-long fin back whale, which was dragged to the shore and cut in pieces with the assistance of the Indians.

On a visit to an Indian village

miles from here we could notice readily a greater influence of the Whites, than in Chilkat or even in Huna. They raise a great quantity of potatoes, but nowhere good care is taken of them. The plant them in slightly loosened soil, and do not look after them until the time of harvest.

At Hutachin or really "Chits-i-nu" (from Chits = bear and nu = island) the above mentioned brandy was first manufactured, which is named after this place. A white soldier taught the Indians the art of distilling this liquor. The apparatus for distillation is made of petroleumcans; sometimes a hollowed out tree or a basin composed of tin cans are used. Potatoes and other substances containing starch are likewise used for this process of fermentation. – Above the door of the most excellent Indian house, the following inscription in the English language could be read: "Kanatuk, chief captain of the Hutachin. Every white and

specially every good christian is invited to enter this house." The door was locked; but noise inside made it evident, that people were at home; nevertheless no attention was payed to our knocking at the door. We soon discovered the cause of their acting so strangely, by looking through a small window-opening; the good christian was busy with the preparation of Hutschinoe! The next day almost the whole place was intoxicated.

The Hutschinoe had also left their village for the most part and had moved into their Summerhuts. A considerable number were engaged in the work about Kilisnu and Harrisburgh, where they made 1-2$ a day especilly occupied with chopping wood. One dollar a day is the amount generally payed to Indians in the country. On account of the increasing number of the workers the wages are considerably raised especially at places like Sitka

Harrisburgh and Wrangel.

The Summer huts of the Indians consist of posts, and are covered with mats of cedar-bark and pine-branches. Linen tents are also used, which they manufacture themselves. Every encampment has arrangements made for steam-baths. A small tent-like room, in which a person cant sit, is made in a frame-work with covers laid over it, then they pour water on hot stones inside of the room and soon the room is filled with steam. To cool off, they generally go in the Ocean.

A journey of two days brought me from Killisnu to Sitka 65 miles from Killisnu. We had to cross the Chatham strait for the second time, which was 10 miles wide here. During the Winter time the waves are often so strong when stirred up by the north winds, that not only canoes but also larger vessels are kept from crossing the wide strait. We came accross it safely, the breeze being cool, but not too

strong, and came into the Peilstrait, one of the most beautiful passages of the archipelago. In its narrow places, strong currents are caused by the tide and flood; even steamers, which pass these straits, can not oppose these currents, but must wait till the tide changes.

On the 26 April I arrived at Sitka; deep snow was lying in the woods, the neighbourhood and the town itself however, had been cleared of the snow. Sitka is at the present a very unimportant place, hardly numbering 300 white inhabitants. A census taken in 1879 resulted as follows; 267 Russians and Creoles and 50 Americans, total, 317. The whites will all soon leave this place, if fishing does not become more profitable, or if the Government necessary for Alaska is not placed. The situation of the place however is a magnificent one, and worthy of second Christiania. A view from the old Russian castle which is

town going to ruin, of the province at the rising and setting of the Sun, a view of the numerous islands overgrown with wood in the bay, of the enormous pyramid of of Mount Edgecombe, the form reminds you of that of Fusiyama, a view of the high mountains of the interior, of which Mount Pofroff attracts your attention above all, arouse one of those feelings, which one does not care to analyze or to describe but only to enjoy.

Sitka was founded in the year 1804 under the name of New Archangel by Baranoff, after the fort "Archangel Gabriel," which was founded in 1799, and which took in the place of the present "Old Sitka", had been destroyed by the natives. On the hill, on which the new castle was afterwards built, the Indians had fortified themselves. After a battle of two days the Russian, took position, but the defendants succeded ~~in~~ escaping during the night. Through the removal of the

seat of government, and the superintendance of the Russian-American Company, which was founded in 1799, from Kodiak to Sitka the latter became a place of considerable importance. In the year 1810 seventeen ships were built and launched at this place. The natives were forced to settle along the shore; their village was separated from the Russian city by a wall with many watch-towers, and their insurrections were subdued by a garrison. Nevertheless a revolt broke out in 1855 the leaders of which were beheaded, 60 in number. When this country was ceded to the United States in 1867 this place lost its importance, the numerous Russian military officers as well as the officers of the Company departed from this place to other places, and with them the greatest part of the white population. The 'Alaska Commercial Company' the successor of the Russian-American company gave up the Sitka district totally, and removed

to the Aleutian- and Pribiloff islands, where they took in great amounts of money for the seal-skin, abounding around the these islands. The weak American garrison, which took the place of the Russian, was dispensed of, in the year 1877 and since that time only a ship of war crosses these waters from time to time to keep up the necessary order along the coast. In place of the Russians, who left the country, only a few Americans immigrated, and perhaps not one with the intention of making this his permanent home.

Hardly a new house has been built in Sitka during the American government, All important buildings, as the castle, in which a meteorological station has been established lately; then the watch-tower and the custom-office have all been erected during the Russian government. The wall, which was built of the Russians for their protection against the Indians, is only preserved

the Russian population obtaining their firewood from this wooden wall. — The promenades however, which were laid out by the Russians, are still in a comparative good condition; they are situated along the seashore, and lead through a fine pine-woods to the "Indian river", of which Sitka can justly be proud of.

The Indian village which has 50 houses and a population numbering about 1200 persons, differs from other Thlingit-villages, only in some modern buildings. The Sitka-tribe, Sitka-kön or Schitkakän. did not profit much in the long time, during which it lived among the whites; some Indians indeed belong to the Christian Church, the most of these however to the Russian, very few to the Presbyterian, however, since the custom is abandoned, of giving each new convert a white dress with a red cross, when baptised, which custom often led to frequent baptisms of the same person, conver-

sions are very seldom.

The Sitka-Indians are entrustworthy even up to the present day. The fear of insurrections among the Indians on the part of the white people, and the selfishness and little courage of a few is greatly exaggerated. Only the irresolution of the persons representing the Government, by carrying out each a different policy, caused disturbances, which could have easily been avoided by subduing them in the beginning. Yielding, clemency and uncertainty only makes these Indians insurgent. "It is beyond doubt, says Dall, in a letter to the 'New York-Herald', that the majority of the natives from Mount St. Elias to Queen Charlottes islands belong to a vandacious insurgent and regardless race, which will only respect the strong arm of the government, and which is capable, when in an intoxicated condition, almost of every crime, if it only ex-

facts to stay undetected.

A thorough record of the last disturbances will not only serve to illustrate the above remarks but it will also throw light upon some characteristic views and customs of the Indians.

In July 1878 a boat of the schooner "San Diego" was upset, which was fishing along the coasts of Alaska, having on board a captain and five natives of Sitka; all were drowned. By any Indian captain of Sitka, Katlian, desired $1000 as compensation for this loss as well as for the death of another Indian, who drank himself to death in company with a white man. They were foolish enough to grant him $250. It is remarkable, that in such cases all the whites are counted to one family by the Indians, every white is held responsible, by the natives, for the real or imagined done to one belonging to their tribe. Notwithstanding the fact, that Katlian received the offer

soon, he soon came back to his former demand. He also tried to set at liberty two Indians, who were charged with the murder of a white, and who were to be taken down South to be sentenced, and to instigate his tribe to ransack the village and to massacre the inhabitants. When he was not listened to in Sitka, he went to his neighbouring tribes and also to the Chilkats to have them assist him in his intended fight. At the same time the somewhat frightened whites not only applied to the American government in Washington for help, but also petitioned for a ship of war to be sent to them, from Victoria in British Columbia. After the arrival of the petition, and after the inquiry about the approval of the help from the English, the ship "Osprey" sailed for Sitka, and arrived there on the same day with the Chilkat Indians. Serious disturbances were avoided, The Indians themselves however had some quarrels between the party

in favor of the whites and the party against the whites. The leader of the first was wounded and another Indian killed. The Osprey was soon relieved by an American ship of war. Since that time the American government keeps a ship along these coasts for the protection of the white population, and to keep order among the Indian tribes. To this end the commanders often had to use force, especially in Sitka. On inspection of all the Indian houses brought to light, that Hatschinu is manufactured in each of them; some apparatus for distilling this liquor was even found in houses of white persons; they were all destroyed, and the brandy, as much as they could get hold of, was poured out. The old rule, that no Indian was allowed inside of the city of the whites was again enforced, and some trustworthy Indians were employed to keep the necessary order. The houses were numbered; the owners forced to keep them

in order as well as the Yard, the children were compelled under threatenings of penalty to attend the mission-school. 13 persons were found in a slavery-like condition, they were declared free in the presence of their masters. The persecution of witches was forbidden. Last Winter the two Schamanes tried to arouse the people to one of the persecutions; they were locked up in the watch-tower for a few days. at last they deprived of the hair of their head, which they had secured against scissors and comb all their life time, and in which they imagined a part of their strength. This main ornament was afterwards hung up against the watch-tower, but it was stolen, in one night, the thief however was not detected. These rules did not have very great effect on the stubbornness of the Schamanes nor on the captain Katlian, and could not be carried out in the case of the slavery-question and in compelling the children

to go to the mission school.

Sitka has the most rain of any place in the world, even more than Bergen. Fine, clear days however are not so very seldom. During my abode of three weeks I enjoyed the most pleasant Spring-weather, excepting three days, during which it rained either very strong or continually. During the nights, the temparature often sank below the freezing point. On the 8. of May we also had some snow, this Spring however was uncommonly late, and the vegetation it was said was almost a month behind time.

Not a great deal of gardening is done in Sitka, as yet, and no orcharding. The climate no doubt would allow them to cultivate a great many fruits, but the enterprising and more intelligent part of the white population does not think of staying here any length of time, and therefore it does trouble itself with clearing the ground, and the rest as well as the Indians are too lazy. In spite

of the high prices of milk, butter, eggs, meat with the exception of pork, hardly any cattle are raised, only two cows, a few hogs and some poultry were at this place. The trouble to keep the animals during the Winter, can hardly be greater here, than in many parts of northern Europe.

From Sitka, I made an excursion on a boat, to the warm sulphur springs, which are 15 miles South from here on the coast of Baranoff island. Here the Russians had built a hospital, which was destroyed in 1852 by the Indians. It was rebuilt however, and during the American government it was kept in order until the troops were withdrawn. Then, a white, by the name of Brown took possession of the baths, besides manufacturing Kutzchinn, which he sold to the Indians. In the Winter 1878/79 he was robbed and killed by two Indians. The leader of the party in favor of the whites however arrested the two murderers when they came to Sitka with their spoil, they were the

ones, that Katlian tried to prevent from being transported to the South. Since that time the sulphur springs are totally neglected, and only Indians generally make use of them.

The springs themselves take rise between granit rocks. Their temparature should have decreased in the last years, the thermometer, which we had brought along, was broken on the somewhat rough journey, so that we could not judge. The three springs are only a few steps apart from each other. in the hottest of them you could only keep your hand for a moment, the others were lukewarm. Only two springs were made use of, in the wooden pipes, which lead the water to the bathroom, a sulphur crust had settled itself. The water had the smell of sulphur, the taste however was not disagreeable.

On the way to the sulphur springs I also visited the redoubt, an old Russian colony, which is situated in the interior

part of bay at the mouth of a lake 10 miles long. Three log houses and one chapel still remain, but only one aged Russian with a few Russians inhabit these rooms. The Russians also had a corn-mill at the place, which however has gone to ruin some time ago; only salmons are caught here yet in Summertime.

On the 10. of May the mail steamer, with which I intended to go South arrived here passing Harrisburgh. It brought the news, that a great number of miners had arrived there, and that the war had not been begun yet, on account of the snow. The enthusiasm and credulity of the miners is just the same here as in other gold-districts: whole mines are judged according to some few pieces of it, lumps, which are calculated to bring $800-1000 and even more, are worth afterwards only from 10-15 $. They judge of the abundance of Gold in some region with vague ideas about the geological

construction of the regions themselves. Theories are very readily made up, and are published with great certainty. Even miners stricken in years show the enthusiasm of their youth in spite of the numerous disappointments of their changeable life. And even experienced persons are blindfolded with the gold fever. This was also the case with Wrangel island, the last island purchased by America. The aged miners however, have gathered experiences, which will enable them to find a vein of gold are more readily than a studied Geologist. They shrink from no obstacles, either from inaccessible mountains or from a hostile Indian population.

On the 13. of May the steamer arrived at Klawak on the west side of Prince of Wales island. In the interior part of a bay a fishing place for salmon is established. The Klawak Indians belong to the Haenneg a tribe, which inhabits

the northern part of Prince of Wales island and are Chlingit Indians in respect to race. They are not very many in number, and have profitted very little by living among the whites.

From Klowak we sailed through the Duke of Clarence strait between Kaw- and Kupferi anoff Island in the North and Prince of Wales island in the South to Wrangel or Wrangel island x, which is the third of the most important places of Southern Alaska, and at which we arrived on the 14. of May. Besides this steamer two other ships come to Wrange twice a month from British Columbia with freight for the gold mining districts situated on the Cassiar in the English province.

Wrangel has three magnificent buildings, a presbyterian and a catholic church and a reformatory for Indian girls. At no other place in Alaska, was

x The existence of Wrangel island is also taken as a reason for giving Wrangell land,

missionary work carried on more energetically than here among the Stikin; according to the reports it has also been very successful in spite of the various obstacles at the beginning. The work of the missionaries was especially made difficult by the miners, which have their Winter residence in Wrangel, but also by the erection of a catholic mission. But the Schamanes nevertheless have given up their offices; burials take place instead of burning the dead bodies, and school and church attendance are becoming larger, more and more. In the year 1878 however two Indian woman were suspected to be witches, only one of them could be saved from a painful death.

The language which is spoken by the natives when conversing with the missionary is the Chinook jargon, while the English language is only understood by a few. The missionary however strives to learn also the Chinyit language; forme-

digious discussions the Chinook is insufficient. The Chinook jargon a language which is only used in business, and has Indian, English and French words mixed up together, irrespective of the original meaning. It originated with the Hudson Bay company, and is used more or less as a business language in the large territory. For an example, the word "cultus" is used to designate a absolutely worthless object, or absurd conception, a "cultus-man" is a person, which is absolutely useless, a vagabond. By the inflexibility of this language misunderstandings can naturally not be avoided; for business affairs this jargon is entirely sufficient, and is spoken by the merchants and natives with an astonishing velocity.

The next station was the Kasan-bay on the eastern shore of the Prince of Wales island, where a salmon fishery was established by a certain Baronowitz

this fishing place was sold by the widow, a Yakuda-Indian to a Company in San Francisco. The place itself was one of the few in Alaska, which presented a pleasing example of human activity in the midst of a fine country round about. The dwelling house, as well as the other buildings were in good order and were kept very clean, a fenced in garden showed signs of good cultivation. It is remarkable, how few Americans, who have settled in Alaska think of improving their temporary residence, and only the slight attachment to the country, and the constant thought of soon returning to the states can explain this negligence.

On account of the continual and quiet weather the journey was made through the narrow straits close to the main land, but after we had passed Dixon Entrance, which separates Alaska from British Columbia went on through the wide Nakate Sound. On this journey we did

not see Fort Simpson and Matlacatla, which we passed in the Winter. Accordingly to unanimous judgment a result was accomplish in the mission work, which rivals any other results in missionwork of the present, and all was accomplished by the selfsacrifice and selfdenial of one man. Mr Duncan began his work under great difficulties among the Tschymsian-Indians in the Year of 1857. To keep his congregation away from the bad influence of some corrupt liquor dealers, and to break off totally with the past, he removed to Matlakatla, south of Fort Simpson, with all his adherents. A pleasant little village soon arose here under his guidance, in which quite some business was done by the Indians. A few years ago a gas factory was even established to which wealthy Englishmen gave the means. Some time ago Mr Duncan, who is not an ordained clergyman, was his-

missed from his position. The Indians however hesitated to give the church to some other minister; and they seem to have gained the victory.

The Queen Charlotte Islands which were now our night, are the most isolated group of islands in the whole archipelago; in the North they are separated by the broad Dixon Entrance from the Prince of Wales Island, and in the West they are separated by the Hecate sound from the islands on the coast.

The Queen Charlottes islands consist of one main group, which is separated into two parts by a small inlet, besides some few small islands in the neighbourhood, and are exclusively inhabited by Haida Indians, who were formerly confined to these islands, but only recently they came over the Dixon Entrance as conquerors drove out the Thlingit from the southern part of the Prince of Wales. The Haida as well as the

Tschymsian have the same customs and manners which their northern neighbours the Chlingit have, but on account of the great difference in their language as well as an account of their peculiar physical construction, they are distinguished as two different races. Although the Heida accepted the peculiar relig ous views, the manners, the dancing and singing, the curious love for the use of carved and painted tools of the whole population along the coast, hardly any signs of the original state can be noticed among them, not near as many as among the Chlingit tribes, The Schamanism is almost extinct here, the dead are now buried, European customs and the use of European goods and tools has become more common. They are a nice stately class of people. The outrageous practice of times past when the woman and daughters were sold to the mines of Victoria

so that the men could hereby obtain the means to live a life of idleness, is not so common any more of late.

On the 18. of May we landed in Departure-Bay, near Nanaimo, on the eastern coast of Vancouver island, to take coal, and freight to San Francisco. The coal being for our own use. Since there are only a few good coal mines along the coast of western America, these coalmines are of very great importance. Since the ten years of their existence 33,000 tun have been exported in ships. 800 tuns are dug daily, and at our arrival eight ships, four of which were steamers, waited for a load. One of these steamers had taken 1200 Chinamen to Victoria, and now it was about to take coal back to China. The coal which belongs to the chalk-period should be very bituminous, for the use on steamers and in stoves it should likewise be adapted for. Chinamen are at-

most exclusively engaged in the work of digging these coal.

From Departure-Bay I embarked, on board of a local steamer for Victoria. The coast of Vancouver as well as of the neighbouring islands, presented the most excellent sceneries, there were green trees along the coast, while the mountains of the Interior were covered with snow. The climate of Vancouver is an extraordinary favourable one, greatly corresponding with that of southern England. It is seldom, that snow lasts very many days in Winter; during the warm Summer it rains sufficiently to keep the vegetation fresh. The handsome (Arbutus Menziesii) grows here and numerous evergreen bushes, which adorn the magnificent forests. Victoria itself is a small place only numbering 8000 inhabitants, the quiet of which forms an agreeable contrast to the business life of American cities.

The city has a fine situation on a wide fertil plane, only the harbour is to small for numerous communications. No doubt the Canadian Pacific-Railroad, will form a new period, after it is finished, for Victoria as well as well as for whole British Columbia. Like all great American Railroads, so likewise the Canadian is mostly built with the help of Chinese workingmen, who are satisfied with $1 a day, while a white man will not work under two dollars a day. According to the newspaper-reports 24,000 Chinamen were expected. In Victoria, you likewise see the Chinamen, as in San Francisco and Portland, serve in the different offices, as servants in the private houses, as well as in the hotels, as workers in all branches or even as independent business men. They do not think of prohibiting their immigration in British Columbia as yet, the labouring people are so scarce, that they can be

glad to have found substitutes in the Chinamen.

From Victoria a steamer runs twice a week to Tacoma, in the interior part of Puyetsound. This journey is also a very attractive one. For a long time, the isolated group of Mount Baker, which has a height of 11.100 ft., as well as the magnificent group of the Washington-Mountains, which is covered with snow, draw the attention of the traveller, then the white Pyramid of the, almost 14,000 ft. high Mount Reynier comes in sight, rising above the horizon. The voyage leads you past the San-Juan-Islands, which almost gave occasion to a war between England and the United States. According to the decision of the German Emperor however, they were adjudged to the United States in 1872, and hereby there took possession of the Fuca strait.

In Port Townsend, a growing

town, at the mouth of the Puget sound, we stepped on American ground, then we proceeded on our journey through across the quiet water of the sound, the wooded coasts of which are inhabited by growing colonies. The most important place along the sound is Seattle especially important on account of coal mines, which supply a great part of San Francisco with coal. The commercial importance of the Puget sound, will I have no doubt, cause a large city to built on its shore, and Seattle or the more recent Tacoma seem to be the beginning of such a city. Tacoma is already connected with the Columbia river by a railroad which will continued to Portland. Portland is the terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad, which is expected to be opened next year, and which will, no doubt, lead a great part of the immigrants to go to Washington territory and Oregon.

In Portland all the criminals of Alaska are sentenced; this Winter a Jakutat-Indian, who had murdered and robbed two Gold diggers was sentenced and beheaded, after he had asked as a special favor, to shorten his sentence. Witnesses and interpreters are obtained in Sitka, and in places even further than this, it makes the expenses of such a case very great. The present anarchical condition of Alaska is indeed, an abomnity, and only personal interests have made all efforts to introduce a government, unsuccessful. The present question before Congress petitions the introducing of an attorney general, a judge and a clerk, costing $20,000 yearly. Even if you can assume with the friends of this law that good order would encourage to greater industrial and commercial enterprises, Alaska will certainly not, at least for the

immediate future be the place of destination of very many immigrants. The fertil regions of California, Oregon, Washington and British Columbia (by) are not inhabited by the hundreth part of the population of similar countries in Europe, and the gold-fever causes the population of Alaska to be a transitory one, which will hardly have a good influence on the gradual development of the country.

Only the elevation and civilization of the native population, which awaken and strengthen love of the fatherland, which the immigrated American does not possess, can open the land to culture and are able to make it profitable to the civilized world. But such trial of civilization can only be made successful by a strong arm of a consistent government; the efforts of the Board of Missions

will be, in spite of the temporary success of some few persons, brought to naught, on account of the common irregularity, on account of the one sided religious point of view and on account of the trifling means of government.

finis.

r. B. please show Gen

United States Senate,

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1882.

Gentlemen,

The majority of the Com. on Education & Labor has endorsed its approval ~~of the~~ upon the amendment 38 ei bearing for the benefit of Alaska & Gen. Harrison of Indiana will offer the amendment at the proper time.

Very Truly Yours

H. W. Blair,

Rev. Mesrs Kindall & Robert.

U. S. SENATE CHAMBER

WASHINGTON June 29th 1882.

William P. Roberts Esq.;

My dear Sir:

I am in receipt of yours in reference to the appropriation for the purpose of education in Alaska. The matter can only come up on the Sunday Civil Appropriation Bill, which is in the hands of Messrs Allison, Hale, and Beck of the Senate. I have been heretofore very much interested in the matter of education in Alaska and so gave my support to the $50000 for that purpose at one time. I believe no use was ever made of that money. I shall be glad to co-operate now, but can't take charge of the

U. S. SENATE CHAMBER

WASHINGTON 188

Matter received the Army Civil Bill is not in my charge, and I happen to be sick at this moment entirely absorbed in other matters, which have been forced upon me. I had supposed until the receipt of your letter that some one had this thing in charge. I have often spoken to Mr Blair the Chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor in the Senate, and had informed that he would take charge of it. Truly

Yours,

H. L. Dawes

51

House of Representatives,

Washington, D. C., June 30, 1882

Rev Sheldon Jackson
Supt &c.

Sir

I have written & signed above by Messrs Boyd & Roberts - & gentlemen is at home relative to the proposed amendment appropriating $50.000 for Education in Alaska is at home

I shall be most happy to co-operate with the other gentlemen you name in the matter.

Very Truly
Edwin Willits

(Edwin Willits)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

WASHINGTON, July 12, 1882

Hon. Wm. C. Robert

Dear Sir

Your letter came to hand — I tried faithfully to get in an amendment, but could not get it in. Rules out of order — I sent you a copy of the Conf. Report with the final results; I made, in the short time allotted, it's hard work to get in what we would like to say. I of course could not resist refuse the Ch. Mufin work — or they would thus ~~[illegible]~~ my motives — The trouble in regard to the matter is should have been urged by Com. on Education — to the Com. on Factories. Respe

the Corn completes their
Nice —

Yours Truly
J. C. Little

July 18th 1882.

To the Consulta
The Secretary of the Interior

Memorandum.

My attention has been called to my recommendation of Feb'y 4, 1882, that $50,000 be appropriated for educational purposes in southern Alaska and I have been desired to state somewhat in detail what estimates I would make for its use.

I would recommend first, that it be expended in instruction in English and in common industries, or that it should be expended for instruction calculated to make the children self- supporting and worthy of the privileges anticipated under the American government; that is, have special reference to conduct and industry as well as the promotion of intelligence.

Second, my judgment would be in favor of beginning with a plan combining the boarding, industrial and day school.

Third, I deem it expedient that the present efforts for schools should be seized and made as efficient as possible by this first action of the Government. These have been in progress for the last four years under American auspices, and are located at Sitka and vicinity. The Russians had four schools at Sitka, beside a seminary for theological instruction. In pursuance of the above plan for boarding, industrial and day schools I would locate at Sitka a boarding and industrial school for 100 pupils

at the rate of $150, each, $15,000, and for day schools at that centre and associated with it as follows:

Sitka, day school, 80 pupils at $50 each	$4,000
Ft. Wrangell, day school, 80 pupils at $50 each	4,000
Haines, day school, 40 pupils at $50 each	2,000
Boyd, day school, 40 pupils at $50 each	2,000
Juneau, day school 40 pupils at $50 each	2,000
Jackson, day school 40 pupils at $50 each	2,000

At these points day schools are already in operation and from them could be selected the most promising pupils for the boarding and industrial school at Sitka.

I would also estimate for the establishment of two additional centres, one at Kodiak, where there should be a boarding school for 40 pupils at $150--$6,000, and associated with it a day school at Kenai for 50 pupils at $50 each--$2,500. I would also make a second additional center at Unalaska, and establish there a school for 40 pupils at $150--$6,000, and a day school to be associated with it at Belkoffsky for 50 pupils at $50--$2,500.

The above three places named centers are distant from each other about 500 miles; they are natural centers; at them the main activities both of Russians and Americans have gathered

Sitka, it should be observed, was the Russian capital and appears likely to be the American capital. Government established here its central office for U. S. Customs; here were the head-

quarters of the army during our military occupation and it is where vessels are stationed, either of the marine or navy when located in those waters.

I would reserve $2,000 for supervision.

I have placed the estimate per pupil in boarding and industrial schools at $150 each per year. At Forest Grove, Oregon, the amount allowed by law is $200 and the amount allowed by law for Indianpupils taught in the States or elsewhere $167.00

John Eaton

Commissioner

Washington, D. C.,

July 18, 1882.

S U M M A R Y.

For Industrial, Boarding and Day Schools in Southern Alas-ka.

Industrial.

Sitka, 100 pupils at $150.....$15,000.

Kodiak 40 pupils at $150.....6,000

Unalashka, 40 pupils at $150.....6,000

Day Schools.

Jackson (Nydah Tribe) 40 pupils at $50.....2,000

Boyd (Hoonyah Tribe) 40 pupils at $50.....2,000

Haines (Chilcat Tribe) 40 pupils at $50.....2,000.

Juneau (Takoo Tribe) 40 pupils at $50.....2,000.

Henai (Kenai Tribe) 50 pupils at $50.....2,500.

Belskoffsky (Aleuts) 50 pupils at $50.....2,500.

Ft. Wrangel (Stickeens) 80 pupils at $50.....4,000.

Sitka 80 pupils at $50.....4,000.

Cost of supervision.....2,000.

$50,000

House of Representatives U. S.,

COMMITTEE ON MINES AND MINING,

Washington, D. C., July 27, 1882.

Rev H Kendall D.D.

My dear Sir

Your favor of June 25th was duly received. I have taken much interest in Alaska matters & have been ready to give my vote for an appropriation for educational purposes there. But I am satisfied that nothing can be done this session. The average Congressman knows little about Alaska & cares less. Had I been on the Committee on Appropriations I should have urged this matter, and believe something might have been done. But Alaska bodies should

find them, & the committee
an omnipotent - almost - in
the House - We can try what
can be done in December
Telephone
John Van Norden

Department of Agriculture,

Washington, D. C., Oct 7th, 1882.

Sir.

This Department desires to obtain for publication, some particulars in regard to the Territory of Alaska, or so much of its area as has been explored, and I have thought you might be willing to furnish information of so much as has come within your knowledge. I am the more desirous to obtain this from you, because I could place that reliance upon your statements which I cannot on much of the floating literature relative to the Territory.

Enclosed you will find a list of some of the points on which I seek information, and if there is any other matter pertaining to the Territory, that you may deem useful to the Department, which you can

Department of Agriculture,

Washington, D. C., ..., 188 .

give one, it will make the publication more valuable.

If you can conveniently, do this, I shall esteem it a favor, which I will be glad to reciprocate in any way open to me.

Respectfully,
Yours &c
J. Hamm
Asst Commissioner

Dr. Sheldon Jackson,
23 Centre St
New York City
N.Y.

Department of Agriculture,

Washington, D. C., ..., 188 .

1 Character of the soil:
2 Kinds and areas of standing timber:
3 Prospect for coal and minerals:
4 Location of the agricultural districts, and their present and prospective products:
also of fruits, native and cultivated:
5° Necessity, if any, and means of irrigation:
6 Present prospects and facilities for live stock:
7 Means of transportation for products:
8 Markets and present prices

COPY.

Department of the Interior,

Bureau of Education,

Washington, D. C.,

May 7, 1883.

Rev. Sheldon Jackson, D. D.
Montclair, N. J.

Dear Sir:

Can you not give me a short account of the condition of education in Alaska for 1881, for my report for that year? I shall be greatly obliged if you can give immediate attention to this, as the material is going rapidly to the printer.

No letters or papers have come here for you since you left.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) John Eaton,

Commissioner.

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EDUCATION HOUSE, 16 HAWLEY STREET.

Boston, July 11th, 1883

My Dear Mr Jackson:
I have endorsed and
will ask you to pay
and send me as many
certificates as you wish
signed. I will sign
them & you can mail to
the addresses kind
Yours, W. T. Bicknell

National Educational Association
Saratoga Springs N.Y.
July 11th 1883

To Hon H. M. Teller
Secretary of the Interior
Washington D.C.

Hon & Dear Sir

The National Educational Association, composed of the leading teachers, Superintendents of Public Instruction, Presidents & Professors of Colleges, and friends of Education in the United States at their 22nd Annual Meeting held at this place, desire to express to you their great regret that since the transfer of Alaska to the United States sixteen years have been allowed to pass without extending to that Country our School System

We feel ashamed, as American citizens, that any section of our land should be worse off educationally, than when under the control of Russia, we having failed to continue the schools that for many years were sustained by the Russian government.

We learn, therefore, with great pleasure that on the 15th of February, 1882, the President transmitted to Congress, a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, recommending that an appropriation of $50,000 be made for the establishment and maintenance of schools in Alaska.

We join in the earnest desire of all the better portion of the American people, that you will take a personal interest in this matter, and make arrangements to include in your estimates of appropriations for the next Session of Congress provision

1st For an Industrial Training School at Sitka, the Capital, for the Children of the

(over)

of the ~~the~~ native population.

2nd For a suitable appropriation for the establishment of Schools at such centres as may be selected by the United States Commissioner of Education.

On behalf of the Association

Thomas H. Bickmore President
Nat. Ed. Assoc.

C. S. Carroll, Secretary.
Nat. Ed. Assoc.

Copies to be sent to
President of the United States
Secretary of the Interior
& Committees of Education & Labor of the two Houses of Congress.

Also Please send copy to
Sheldon Jackson

Memorial of National Education Association July 11th 1883.

☞At the close of each month forward Reports promptly, directed to "The Second Assistant Postmaster General, Division of Inspection." *Never* inclose them with Quarterly Returns. When Report blanks are needed apply to the above-named office.

If the *whole* trip in any instance is not performed, report what service was performed—the distance actually run. Be careful about this.

The *actual* time of arrival or departure of carrier must be given, whether it is in conformity with the schedule or not.

Postmasters must carefully read Sections 658, 659, 660, 661, page 155, of the Postal Laws and Regulations, 1879, and will take care to conform strictly thereto.

Day of Week.	Of Month.	NATURE AND CAUSES OF FAILURES AND DETENTIONS.
		The Monthly Steamer to
		Alaska was about a
		week behind hand consequently
		this arrival ex Cause

STAR SERVICE. (FORM 2201.) ☞ FILL ALL THE BLANKS OF THIS HEADING.

REPORT OF ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES for the month of Oct, 188 3.

Post Office at Haines, County of , State of Alaska

Route No. 4,901, from Juneau to Haines

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Name of Contractor, Sheldon Jackson; Name of Carrier, Johnson

Mode of carrying the Mail, Canoe; Trips a ~~week~~ required, one a mo.

Days of the Week.	Of Month.	ACTUAL TIME OF ARRIVAL.	ACTUAL TIME OF DEPARTURE.	Days of the Week.	Of Month.	ACTUAL TIME OF ARRIVAL.	ACTUAL TIME OF DEPARTURE.
	1				17		
	2				18		
	3				19		
	4				20		
	5				21		
	6				22		
	7				23		
	8			Wednesday	24	Morning	
	9				25		
	10			Friday	26		Evening
	11				27		
	12				28		
	13				29		
	14				30		
	15				31		
	16						

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A —— *B* ——, *P. M.*
By C —— *D* ——, *Assistant P. M.*

Eugene Willard, P. M.

O. J E R

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

Bureau of Education,

Washington, D. C.,
October 29, 1883.

REV. JOHN WESLEY BEACH, D. D.,

President, Wesleyan University,

Middletown, Conn.

Dear Sir:

I have great pleasure in introducing hereby REV. SHELDON JACKSON, D. D., a long time in the service of the American Board of Home Missions for the Presbyterian Church in the Rocky Mountains and on the Pacific Coast. He has made some of the most self sacrificing and well directed efforts in behalf of the establishment of schools in our Territories among the pioneers and Indians and Mormons. We are pre-eminently indebted to him for the establishment of schools in Alaska. He is most thoroughly trustworthy, and has shown great skill and rare good sense in his pioneer work.

I am sure you will be interested in meeting him.

Very respectfully yours,

Commissioner.

COPY.

Custom House, Sitka, Alaska,

Collector's Office, Dec. 4, 1883.

My dear Sir:

Oakford has resigned and is on his way to Washington to spend the winter. Before leaving Wrangel he surrendered possession to Lear of the building occupied by him for customs purposes within the quadrangle, his occupation thereof being only with the consent of Lear and being understood as a private matter.

The public records, books etc. belonging to the United States, have been returned to the old Custom House building by Mr. Oakford. I have reported the same as not in proper condition for the transaction of the public business, and have again asked the Secretary to make a ruling in the matter and take some action upon that decision of the War Department annulling the sale made by General Canby to the present purchaser.

It seems that while Oakford was snug in his boots and he had good quarters, and Lear was willing he should not be disturbed, it was all right and no decision forced, but now that a very reverse order is in effect, I want the matter decided for I need the buildings just vacated for customs purposes.

I thought best to let you know how matters stand, so that you can lend a hand towards having this matter brought up

without any unnecessary delay before the Secretary, so that we can have a decision rendered either pro or con.

Yours truly,

(Signed) Wm. Gouverneur Morris,

Collector.

Rev. Sheldon Jackson, D.D.

23 Centre Street,

New York.

The Board of Home Missions

OF

The Presbyterian Church in the United States of America,

P. O. Box 1938.

23 Centre Street, New York, Dec. 18, 1883.

To the Secretaries of the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, beg leave to say that with regard to Mission & Girls School at Fort Wrangle, Alaska, there have been some differences among the teachers as to methods of work & some unpleasantness & excitement in the school & the town which we deplore; yet that the account sent out thro' the Associated Press, that there has been ~~often~~ prostitution in the school & that one of the missionaries has claimed to be a second Christ is wholly ~~without foundation~~. untrue.

H. Kimball
Wm. C. Roberts

United States Senate,

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec, 21, 1885.

Rev. Sheldon Jackson,
Galesburg, Ills.

My dear Sir,

Your letter of the 16th inst has been received. So far as the nominations for Alaska offices shall come before my Committee I intend that they shall be very carefully scrutinized. I have already set on foot some inquiry as to the new Governor. If you know, or have heard, anything about him let me know what it is.

Very truly yours,
J. B. Thomas

Dec 1883

MEMORIAL TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR EDUCATION IN ALASKA.

We the Undersigned, Faculty of Amherst College Mass.

learn with ~~surprise~~ concern that since the transfer of Alaska from Russia to the United States, sixteen years have been allowed to pass without extending to its population educational privileges.

As American citizens, we greatly regret that this large section of our land should have fewer advantages for education, than when under the control of Russia, we having failed to continue the schools that for many years were sustained by the Russian government.

We learn, therefore, with great pleasure, that on the 15th of Feb., 1882, the President of the United States transmitted to Congress, in a special message, a recommendation that $50,000 be appropriated for the establishment of schools in Alaska; also that the Hon. Secretary of the Interior has recommended an appropriation for industrial schools in that section.

We most heartily approve of these requests, and hereby respectfully and earnestly request our representatives in Congress to use their influence to secure an appropriation for an industrial training school, similar to Carlisle and Hampton, at Sitka, the capital; also for the establishment of common schools, under the direction of the National Bureau of Education, at such centres of population as shall be selected.

Julius H. Seelye
W. S. Tyler
B K Emerson
W. G. Eaty
David P. Todd
John M. Tyler
E. D. Whitehead
W. L. Montague
Geo. D. Miller
C. H. Martin
John P. Leaming
Jas. K. Clickering
E. P. Goodwell
L. H. Atwell
E. Cogswell
S. M. Rhees

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Yale College

W. G. Sumner.
E. L. Richards.
Henry P. Knight
W. L. Knapp
A. W. Phillips
T. D. Seymour
Treas. Asst.

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[illegible]

[illegible]

J. E. Beckwith

James K. Thacher

Moses C. White

Leon'd J. Sanford,

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Yale College
Theological & Lit
Departments

George P. Fisher
George E. Day
Samuel Harris
Fr. Wm. Theo. Dwight
Francis Wayland
William C. Robinson
William M. Barbour
Noah Porter
Lyman E. Bateman
Thomas T. Munger

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Cyrus Northrop. Yale College.
George T. Ladd.
H. A. Newton
Noah Porter.

United States Senate,

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 7th 1884

Mr Gilchrist Esq.,
My dear Sir,

I am in receipt of your letter of the 4th in reference to the condition of affairs in Alaska. I am quite impressed with the need of some sort of government for that large and deserted people. For they can maintain the ordinary form of government on land but between the two they is the only question which troubles me. In reference to their education I have this idea. Obtained the passage of a two-thirds appropriation of $25,000 for that purpose. No part of that money has been expended. The sum is comparatively small. It will be well, I think, to do all in our power to procure actual arbitration if the matter can be usefully expended. The amount of money is too weak to which can be

COPY.

THE AMERICAN BAPTIST HOME MISSION SOCIETY,

Temple Court, Beekman Street,

New York, January 11, 1884.

Rev. Sheldon Jackson, D. D.
Bureau of Education,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Brother:

Your favor of the 9th is at hand. I will heed your suggestion and write to Mr. Holman as you request. You are at liberty also to send out our circular, a copy of which you enclose, changing the date to the present year, for our mind on the subject has undergone no change. This is one of the cases where the times change but we do not change with them. I will try to come to the meeting on the 22d. It is a little uncertain, however.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) Henry L. Morehouse,
Cor. Sec'y.

Amherst College,

Amherst, Mass., January [illegible] 188[illegible].

My dear Sir:-

Yours of the 9th inst. I received last [illegible] from Mr. Hindell according to your suggestion, and I hope for rough sermons in the meantime you are thinking.

I am with pleasant recollections of your visit here

Very truly Yours

[illegible]

[illegible] Wilder [illegible]

[illegible] Education

Southampton L.

C O P Y.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Office of the Supervising Architect.

January 11, 1884.

Dr. Sheldon Jackson,
1025 Ninth Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In accordance with your request I enclose herewith a copy of the letter addressed by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Collector of Customs at Sitka, Alaska, under date of the 9th instant, in relation to the occupancy of the public buildings at Fort Wrangel, Alaska.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) M. E. Bell,

Supervising Architect.

C O P Y.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Office of the Secretary.

Washington, D. C. January 9, 1884.

Collector of Customs,

Sitka, Alaska,

Sir:

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3d ultimo, and several previous communications with reference to the public building at the port of Wrangel in your district.

It appears that the property referred to, in 1871, while in the custody of the War Department was sold to Mr. William King Lear, which sale was declared invalid by the Secretary of War in 1876. The said sale was without authority of law. It appears that Mr. Lear still retains possession of this property under this sale.

As all the public property in the Territory of Alaska was transferred to this Department, I have to request that you will, through your proper officers assume possession of all the public property at Wrangel including that covered by the sale to Mr. Lear.

One of the buildings most suitable for the purpose may be assigned to the Customs Inspecter for use as an office, and you are authorized to permit the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions to occupy for Indian School purposes such of the remaining buildings as are not required for public purposes upon

the condition that they keep the said building in good repair and under reasonable insurance against fire, the tenancy to continue for the period of five years unless the buildings should be required for public purposes.

Please furnish this Department with a detailed statement of the public property in Wrangel and its present condition.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) Chas. J. Folger,

Secretary.

F.

COPY.

SHELDON JACKSON INSTITUTE.

An Industrial Training School for Indian Boys and Girls.

Sitka, Alaska, December 13, 1884.

Hon. Walter Q. Gresham,
Secretary of the Treasury,
Honorable and dear Sir:

On the 24th of January 1882 the old Government Hospital at Sitka, Alaska, used for the Industrial Training School for the Indians of Southeastern Alaska, burned to the ground.

The following September I was sent out here by the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions to erect a new school building 100 by 50 feet in size and two stories high. When in October we came to shingling the roof of the new building through a miscalculation of the architect, I found that we were short of shingles and our only source of supply was on Puget Sound or Portland from 1,000 to 1,500 miles away and the only communication the monthly mail steamer. I could have ordered the shingles by the October steamer and received them the middle or latter part of November.

It would then in this climate and latitude be too cold and stormy for shingling. Our school in the meantime was sheltered in an abandoned Government stable. For the want of shingles it looked as if the school would be compelled to winter in the stable. I then learned that the Collector of Customs, Hon. William G. Morris, had been authorized that summer to reshingle some of the Gov-

ernment buildings, and after doing it, had some shingles over. I then went to him (with two witnesses who are living here) and stated my dilemma and asked if it would be possible for him to loan me some of the Government shingles and that I would replace them by the November steamer or whenever he should desire them. He very kindly loaned me 21,500, The middle of October I took the steamer to return to New York . Before leaving I asked him if I should purchase the shingles in Portland and send them up by the next boat. He replied no that he would be unable to use them that winter and that he would prefer not to have them sent up at present that he would write me about them.

Returning to New York and wishing to settle up the building account with the Board of Missions, I wrote Major Morris two or three times to let me know about the shingles. Finally in July 1883 I received a letter from him stating that he would not need the shingles replaced but would prefer the money and enclosed a bill for 21,500 shingles at $5.75 per thousand.

Not remembering the current price of shingles and being anxious to have the matter closed up, I sent him by registered letter July 5, 1883 a check for $123.62. Last August (13 months after the letter was sent from New York) in cleaning up and removing the Sitka Post Office the letter was found unopened in the wood box or waste paper box.

Major Morris in his bill charged us $5.75 per thousand and in the bill at the Custom House they are charged to the Government at $5.00 per thousand((perhaps the additional 75 cents is freight). But private parties were buying the same quality of shingles at a much lower rate.

In 1881 I bought 30,000 shingles at $2.50 per thousand.
In 1882, 40,000 shingles at $3. per thousand and in
In 1884, 60,000 shingles at $2.15 per thousand.

In 1882 freight was to the Government at 75 cents per thousand and probably to other parties at $1 or $1.25 (I have not my freight bills for that year by me), making the cost of shingles in 1882 at $4. or $4.25 per thousand. In 1884 the freight is $1.50 per thousand, making the cost of shingles delivered at Sitka $3.65 per thousand.

The original contract, which I can prove by competent witnesses, was a loan of the shingles, to be replaced in kind, and I am ready now as I have been these two years to replace the shingles.

The present Collector, Col. French, does not wish the shingles returned but wishes the money for them, and I am ready any day to pay the money that it will cost me to replace the shingles.

But Col. French wishes to charge me the $5.75 per thousand, when I can replace them at $3.65 per thousand which will make a difference of about $45 to the funds for the support of the school.

In view of the difference of price, Col. French has informed me that he will send on the papers etc. to your Department at Washington.

This will be satisfactory to us, for I know you will not wish to charge us $45 more than the shingles can be replaced for.

The shingles have not been needed by the Government, so that if we are allowed to replace (which we would prefer to do rather than pay even the $3.65

per thousand) the Government has suffered no loss or even inconvenience in the matter.

The school in the building shingled is supported by the Presbyterian Church under contract with the Department of the Interior at Washington. When you return instructions to Col. French concerning the matter, please have a duplicate copy mailed me at Sitka, Alaska.

And greatly oblige yours,

(Signed) Sheldon Jackson.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Office of the Secretary.

Washington, D.C. January 17, 1885.

Hon. Benjamin Harrison,
United States Senate,

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, by your reference of the 14th instant, of copy of letter addressed on the 14th ultimo to the late Secretary of the Treasury by the Rev. Sheldon Jackson, respecting payment for certain shingles delivered to him by the late Collector at Sitka, Alaska, for use in the construction of a Mission school at that place and to inform you that the original letter was received some days since and action thereon taken in conformity with Mr. Jackson's request therein.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) H. McCulloch,

Secretary.

CUSTOM HOUSE, SITKA, ALASKA.

Collector's Office, Feb'y. 10, 1885.

Rev. Sheldon Jackson,
Supt. of Missions in Alaska,
Sitka, Alaska,

Sir:

I have received a letter from the Treasury Department in regard to the shingles furnished to you by my predecessor, Wm. Gouverneur Morris, of which the following is an extract.

In view of the fact that some doubt exists as to the terms upon which the delivery was made and as the shingles will doubtless be required in necessary repairs to the public buildings in your custody, you are hereby authorized to permit Doctor Jackson to deliver to you shingles of the quantity and quality and of those furnished by the Government. When this action shall have been taken, please return to him his check above referred to, which is herewith enclosed.

In accordance with the above instructions I am ready to receive from you 21,500 shingles of the same quality furnished to you by Mr. Morris whenever it is convenient for you to deliver them.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) Peter French,

Collector.

Be it enacted, that the Secretary of the Interior, through the Bureau of Education, is hereby authorized to organize one or more schools for the education in industry and letters of the children of the Territory, and to pay all expenses for the same out of any moneys provided by Congress, or donated by the friends of education.

Please fill up the blank in the memorial with the name of your post-office, then sign yourself. Secure such other signatures as you can, and mail to the Hon. R. W. Townshend, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

Memorial to Congress.

HON. R. W. TOWNSHEND, House of Representatives:

Your petitioners, citizens of and vicinity, are gratified that the Hon. Secretary of the Interior has asked Congress for an appropriation for education in Alaska. We would respectfully request you to secure from the Committee of Appropriations a favorable report for an appropriation for an Industrial Training School at Sitka, and for common schools at such points as may be designated by the U. S. Commissioner of Education.

NAMES:

The Board of Home Missions

OF

The Presbyterian Church in the United States of America,

23 Centre Street, New York, ... 188

Insert in Section 9 after the words "United States" in line 25, the following:

"They shall provide for the establishment of common schools which shall be free for all the youth of said territory, for the support of which schools ten per centum of all revenues collected by the United States from all sources in said territory and fifteen per centum of the proceeds of the sale of the public lands therein is hereby set apart under the management & control of the Bureau of Education in the Department of the Interior."

Educational Clause
for Alaska Bill

United States Senate,

WASHINGTON, D. C. Jany 29th 1884

Prof Sheldon Jackson.
Bureau of Education.
(Interior Dept) Washington D.C

My Dear Sir:

Your letter of Jany 24th/84 was received and I note your desires in the matter of an increase for Educational purposes in Alaska. I certainly will do what I can to obtain all necessary aid for the people up there. The bill will probably come up next week.

Very Truly Yours
Chas F. Manderson.

A bill for Education in Alaska.

Whereas by the purchase of Alaska, the Government of the United States has become responsible for the proper care and government of the native inhabitants of that country, many of whom are reported to be docile peaceful, partially civilized, apt in mechanical arts and anxious for instruction;

And Whereas it is believed to be sound policy as well as the duty of the Government to adopt prompt measures for their education with a view to their admission to the rights of citizenship.

Therefore

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the ~~inhabitants~~ native inhabitants and mixed

Education. Alaska

bloods, resident upon the coast & islands of Alaska be, and are hereby placed under the management and control of the Department of the Interior, so far as may be necessary for the Educational purposes of this act.

Sec 2. That the Commissioner of Education shall be charged with the duty of establishing under competent teachers, manual labor or other schools for the instruction of said native inhabitants in the English language, the common branches of English Education, the principles of republican government and such industrial pursuits as may seem best adapted to their circumstances.

Memorial for Education in Alaska.

HON. J. C. BURROWS.

DEAR SIR:—We, the undersigned citizens of ..... interested in the education and civilization of the native people of Alaska, would express to you our great regret, that, since the transfer to the United States, fifteen years have been allowed to pass without extending to that country our school system.

We feel ashamed, as American citizens, that any section of our land should be worse off educationally, than when under the control of Russia, we having failed to continue the schools that for many years were sustained by the Russian government.

We learn, therefore, with great pleasure that on the 15th of February, 1882, the President transmitted to Congress, a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, recommending that an appropriation of $50,000 be made for the establishment and maintenance of schools in Alaska; and that on the following day it was read twice and referred to your committee.

We join in the earnest desire of all the better portion of the American people, that you will take a personal interest in this matter, and do what you can to place on the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill (and secure its passage) a clause;—

"That the sum of $50,000 be and hereby is appropriated, to be expended by the Commissioner of Education, under the direction of the Honorable Secretary of the Interior, for the establishment of schools at such points in Alaska as may be designated by the Commissioner of Education."

NAMES. NAMES.

EDUCATION IN ALASKA.

ENDORSEMENT OF CHURCHES.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, IN SESSION AT SARATOGA SPRINGS, MAY 1883, TOOK THE FOLLOWING ACTION:

In view of the pressing needs of Alaska, where our missions have been singularly successful, we recommend that the General Assembly appoint a committee of five persons, who shall wait upon the President of the United States and the Secretary of the Interior, asking of the Government through them the establishment of civil government among these people of Alaska, and pressing upon them the necessity of establishing industrial schools in that Territory.

FIFTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN BAPTIST HOME MISSION SOCIETY, SARATOGA SPRINGS, MAY 25th 1883.

The committee on work among the Indians reported. * * From the country of Alaska comes a cry for help as pitiful and as hopeless as any that ever startled Christian ears from the lands beyond the sea. What answer will our great denomination make to this repeated appeal? We repeat the recommendation made to the Society a year ago that missionaries be sent as soon as practicable to the Indians of Alaska. Report adopted.

The following was ordered sent to the President of the United States and the Secretary of the Interior. *Resolved*, that as Alaska is the only section of the United Slates where govermental or local aid has not been furnished for the education of the people;

And as the establishment of schools will assist in civilizing the native population, prevent Indian wars and prepare them for citizenship;

Therefore the American Baptist Home Missionary Society in session at Saratoga Springs, May, 1883, would respectfully petition you to renew your recommendation to Congress for an educational appropriation for Alaska.

MISSION ROOMS OF THE
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
805 BROADWAY,
New York, January 21, 1880.

REV. DR. JACKSON.

My Dear Brother: At the meeting of our Board yesterday, the subject of the Missions at Alaska was taken up, and after a full discussion as to the various points, a preference was shown for, and that our work be commenced at Unalaska. * * *

Truly yours,
J. M. REID,
Corresponding Secretary.

MORAVIAN CHURCH, AMERICAN PROVINCE.
Bethlehem, Pa., September 25, 1883.

DR. SHELDON JACKSON.

Rev. and Dear Sir: * * * We have resolved to send, if possible, one of our ministers to Alaska to examine the ground and report. * *

Very fraternally yours,
EDMUND DE SCHWEINITZ,
Bishop.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

From a pamphlet published by the Domestic Committee of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America we clip. "If a Bishop and four Clergymen, with at least $12,000 per annum, could be secured for Alaska, and these men could get into the field and take possession before *whisky* settles there and the people are demoralized by it, there might be a work done among these Indians equal to that in the Fiji Islands, and in as short a time. Here is a chance to show the people of America that the Church does know how to deal with the Indian question. There will be a clear field and no favor for several years to come. Prospectors after everything valuable will overrun the country as soon as it is safe and profitable to do so. Let the House of Bishops, the General Convention and the whole Church look into this matter, and for once determine to be first in the field with proper equipment. There will be no trouble about the men or the money, and even though the new Bishop should have 'no Cathedral, no staff of clergy and no endowment,' he could have a good support, a steam yacht and a dozen dog teams, and with these, if he were the right man in *body*, as well as in spirit, he could convert that world."

(OVER.)

EDUCATION IN ALASKA.

ENDORSEMENT OF EDUCATIONAL SOCIETIES.

Jan. 1, 1884.

To the Friends of Education : The National Educational Association of the United States, in session at Saratoga Springs, July 9-11, 1883, took the following action with reference to Education in Alaska.

Whereas, Alaska is the only large section of the United States, for which some educational provision has not been made by law: and

Whereas, it is a reflection upon our interst in Universal Education, that Alaska should be worse off than when under the control of Russia, the United States having neglected to continue the schools that for many years were sustained by the Russian Government, or substitute better ones in their places: and

Whereas, the President of the United States transmitted to the last Congress a paper from the Hon. Commissioner of Education, calling attention to this neglect:

Therefore Resolved, 1st. That the President and Secretary of this Association be requested to prepare a paper asking the Government to make some provision for an industrial training school at Sitka, the capital; and for an appropriation to be expended by the Commissioner of Education, under the direction of the Hon. Secretary of the Interior, for the establishment of schools at such points in Alaska as may be designated by the Commissioner of Education.

2d. That copies of the paper so prepared, signed on behalf of this Association by the President and Secretary shall be transmitted to the President of the United States, the Hon. Secretary of the Interior, and the Committees of Labor and Education in the Senate and House of Representatives.

Similar action has been taken by the Department of Superintendence of the Association, by the National Education Assembly; and by the Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire and Connecticut State Teachers' Associations.

In accordance with the above resolution of the Association, we have sent memorials to the President, the Secretary of the Interior, United States Commissioner of Education, and both houses of Congress.

Since then we are gratified to notice that the President in his Annual Message, the Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of Indian Affairs in their Annual reports to Congress have earnestly called the attention of that body to the needs of Alaska.

Further action is dependent upon Congress. But in the many interests claiming the attention of Congress and the pressure of political matters preceding a presidential election, nothing will be done, unless the friends of education flood Congress with petitions asking special attention to the urgent needs of schools in Alaska.

Please therefore take the enclosed, or some similar petition, sign it yourself, offer it to as many friends and neighbors as convenient, and then mail it at an *early date* to your Representative in Congress, or to either of the Senators from your State, or to the person named in the petition.

(Signed) THOMAS W. BICKNELL,
President.
H. S. TARBELL,
Secretary,
National Educational Association.

Strong resolutions calling upon Congress for an appropriation for an industrial school at Sitka and common schools in the chief centres of population in Alaska were passed by the following educational bodies:

THE SUPERINTENDENTS' SECTION OF THE NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION, in Session at Washington, D. C., March 21, 1882.

THE TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES AT SARATOGA SPRINGS, July 9—11, 1883.

THE SECOND NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSEMBLY AT OCEAN GROVE, N. J., August 9—12, 1883.

THE CONNECTICUT STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION AT NEW HAVEN, October 19, 1883.

THE VERMONT STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION AT MONTPELIER, October 25, 1883.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION AT CONCORD, October 26, 1883.

THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION AT BOSTON, December 27—29, 1883.

(OVER.)

Committee on Appropriations,

House of Representatives,

Washington, D. C., Feb 21st, 1884

Dear Doctor - I have in the Regret expressed by you at my inability - to hear Dr Jackson in Atlanta -

I believe in the policy of educating the Indians - I believe in his capacity for education & civilization - I will do all in my power to secure the appropriation

Very Truly Yours

Sofus Ellis

Rev A N Pelzer D D

247

Dear Sir:

Kindly have the enclosed letter to Hand Elliot in their

Respectfully

Pelzer

C O P Y.

121 Westbourne Terrace,

London, England,

March 4, 1884.

The Officers of the Indian Department,

of the U. S. Government, Washington, Columbia, U.S.A.

Gentlemen:

Intelligence has been communicated to me by the Rev. Dr. Kirkby, of the appropriation by the American Government of an annual grant of $15,000 for educational purposes in the territory of Alaska; and he suggests that an application should be made by me for a share of this grant. He thus writes me: "I hear that through the efforts of the Presbyterians, who are at work in Sitka and Fort Wrangell, the Government offers an appropriation of $15,000 annually for educational purposes, to any church or churches who may prove by their deeds that the money is faithfully spent in this way."

More than 20 years have elapsed since missionary operations were commenced, through the agency of the Church Missionary Society of England, among some of the Indian tribes who inhabit the country of the Yukon. About eight hundred (800) of these Indians have embraced Christianity, and they have shown a cordial appreciation of the efforts put forth to instruct them in divine truth. As much time has been devoted to their benefit as the necessity of furthering the same object among other tribes has permitted, by

the missionary laboring among the Takudh Indians; and they have in general received an intelligent acquaintance with the primary doctrines of Christianity. Christian leaders have been appointed from among the tribes, and they have been very useful in conducting divine worship, and in keeping alive the truths taught them orally by the missionaries. From the shortness of the time that could be given them when they were visited, no attempt was made to teach them the art of reading; but within the last four or five years, from hearing that other tribes have been taught to read, a desire has sprung up within them of possessing the same power. A few have since learnt to read, having been taught by some of the other tribes to the eastward of them. So great is the desire for instruction in reading that one of them last year made a journey of about 600 miles from Nuklukayit to Rampart House on Porcupine River, to have an opportunity of being taught.

A journey was made last summer by the Rev. V. C. Sim (the missionary stationed at Rampart House) to some of the tribes on the Youcon in the territory of Alaska; these Indians had been long craving for a missionary visit. The two preceding summers, two Christian leaders of the tribes connected with Rampart House visited the Indians on the Youcon for the purpose of instructing them in divine things. At one place an American fur-trader of the Alaska Commercial Company hearing that one of these leaders had come among the Indians about fifty (50) miles distant from his

trading post, found his Indians so desirous of being taught, that to afford them an opportunity of learning, he sent for the Christian leader and accommodated him in his house; and in order to be able to assist the Indians after the departure of the Christian leader, he learnt the syllobary. These Indians have been considerably raised by the instruction given them in the knowledge of Christianity. An officer of the United States Army, Captain Raymond, about fifteen years ago, thus wrote: "For a number of years past, a missionary of the Church of England has been stationed at this Post".(Fort Youcon). The influence he has exerted has been of great benefit to the natives, and although little has been done toward educating them they surpass in intelligence all the tribes of the River. Another gentleman connected with the Western Telegraph Trading Company, only three or four years since, wrote: "If you should be able to visit Nuklakayit, every assistance will be rendered you that may facilitate your endeavors to instruct the natives. Your labors among them have proved beneficial."

It is thought that some of the Christian leaders from the neighborhood of Rampart House, that have acquired a knowledge of reading, might be sent among these tribes for the purpose of teaching them to read under the direction of the missionary stationed there, and it is surely not unreasonable to apply for a portion of the annual grant of $15,000 to assist in this work.

It may be important to state that the language spoken by the Indians on the Youcon and its tributaries to within three hundred miles of the sea, is cognate to the language spoken by the Indians of Rampart house in British Territory, whereas the tribes inhabiting the coast are allied to the Esquimaux, and speak entirely different dialects. The number of American Indians on the Youcon and its tributaries is estimated at about 3,000, and we may naturally expect, if the means be afforded of sending to them native teachers who can speak to them in their own language, such a development of the work as may soon overtake them all. It is thought that $1,000 per annum at the least is required at the present time to carry out the above scheme, and the hope is entertained that the representation here made will commend itself to your favorable consideration.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) R. McDonald,

Archdeacon,

Diocese of Athabasca.

C O P Y.

Indian Rights Association, 257

Office No. 1316 Filbert St.

Philadelphia, March 27, 1884.

Hon. Hiram Price,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs,

Dear Sir:

I received yesterday a communication from the Rev. W. W. Kirkby of the Dom. and Foreign Missionary Society of the Prot. Episcopal Church of the U. S. of America, together with a paper addressed to the Indian Department of the United States and written by Rev. R. McDonald, Archdeacon of the Diocese of Athabasca.

I trust that this petition, a copy of which I enclose, may receive your favorable consideration. Rev. W. W. Kirkby in his letter to me says: "I would only add that the Archdeacon is understating the number of Indians belonging to his Mission who have embraced Christianity. The last reports give the number as 1,700. But the Archdeacon omits those on the Porcupine and Rat Rivers, who live above the line of the U. S. possessions."

Rev. Mr. Kirkby was himself a Missionary for 25 years among the Indians of British America, and gives personal testimony to the progress of these poor people under the influence of Christianity.

Hoping, My dear Sir, that it may be within your power and

inclination to give, at least in some measure, a favorable response to the plea of Archdeacon McDonald, I remain,

With very great respect,

Truly yours,

(Signed) Herbert Welsh,

Cor. Sec. Ind. Rts. Assoc.

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Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives,

Washington, D. C., March 22, 1884

Sheldon Jackson

Dear Sir:

[illegible]

the receipt of your

tter of the 19th with

nclosures, the Committee

s agreed to

recommend an

appropriation of $½ [illegible]

Yours truly

Sam'l J Randall

The Domestic & Foreign Missionary Society

of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America.

Domestic Committee,

22 Bible House, New York. Mar: 29th 1884

Rev: Sheldon Jackson D.D.

My dear Mr Jackson

I have been away or your note would have been answered ere this. I have not a copy of the pamphlet you desire, but have sent your request on to Bishop Fair who will send you one as early as he can.

A few days ago I had an application to Congress, from Archdn McDonald of Alaska, for an appropriation for educational purposes in that

great mission field now and
his case. And not knowing
how to get the application
before the proper authorities
I sent it to Mr. Herbert Welch
of Philadelphia and asked him
to forward it for me. Yesterday I had a kind note from
him saying that he had met
Commissioner Price accompanied
by some word of his own and
the Architects' claim. Had I
known you were at Washington
I should have sent it to you
for this and prayed you
your efforts & with kind regards
believe me
Sincerely Yours
W. W. Taylor

I have been at the Architects for the last month
and shall now be a month in the city hope

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES U. S.,

WASHINGTON, D. C., Mar 29, 1884

Mr L. P. Bush

Dear Sir

Your letting
26th was received.

It is important
for me to say whether
Congress will do what
is needed for Alaska
this Session.

I shall most
heartily support such
wise measures as may
be suggested. The
condition of Alaska is
the worst of all

or even a small party;
the statements are true.

I would be pleased
to have any information you
may have commonly at hand
on the subject.

Very truly yours
[illegible]

If Miss Polk had any
papers or pamphlets which
would answer Mr. Lord's purpose
she will be pleased to have
them. — I have none.

Very truly yours &c
[illegible]

Washington, D.C. May 9th, 1934.

Hon. Wm. J. Sewell,

U. S. Senate,

Hon. & Dear Sir:-

The Hon. Secretary of the Interior, asks (Estimates page 124) for Industrial Schools in Alaska, $35,000. The House of Representatives April 4th, voted $15,000, and now in H.R. 8092, reported April 30th, on page 45, lines 1033 & 1034, the Senate Committee recommend only $10,000.

Unless the Committee on Appropriations agree on an increase, the Hon. J.R. Mawley, will move an amendment placing the amount at $25,000, as asked by the Secretary of the Interior.

<u>Please give this movement for an increase, your hearty indorsement.</u>

Russia had a good training school at Sitka, until the transfer 17 years ago, which should have been continued and improved by the United States, but was not. Now that there is a growing interest in Indian industrial training among the more thoughtful Members of Congress, it is a good time to take up the work in Alaska.

Humanity calls for it, before the encroachments of the incoming whites produce a new crop of costly, bloody and cruel Indian wars.

Washington D.C. May 9th, 1884.

Hon. Benj. Harrison,

U. S. Senate,

Hon. & Dear Sir:-

The Hon. Secretary of the Interior, asked (Estimates page 124) for Industrial Schools in Alaska, $25,000. The House of Representatives April 4th, voted $15,000, and now in H.R. 6092, reported April 30", on page 45, lines 1083 & 1084 the Senate Committee recommend only $10,000.

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Please give this movement for an increase, your hearty assistance.

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Humanity calls for it, before the encroachments of the incoming whites produce a new crop of costly, bloody and cruel Indian wars.

The public interests require that the rising generation in that section, as well as others, should be trained to good citizenship.

The leading churches of the country unite with the great National and State Educational Associations in urging it.

It places the Native children of Alaska, upon the same level with those in other sections, for whom provision has already been made by Congress. The welfare of from 25,000 to 30,000 people is involved.

Enclosed is the action of a number of Educational Societies and Religious denominations.

Truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

I think it very important that $25000 should be appropriated for Industrial Schools in Alaska.

H. Rice

United States Senate,

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10, 1884

Sheldon Jackson Esq.
City

Dear Sir

Yours concerning the proposed appropriation for Industrial Schools in Alaska has been favorably considered & will have my attention at the proper time. I am

Very truly yours

T W Palmer

USS.
May 10/84

Mr. Commissioner.

You note touching appropriation for schools in Alaska received, and I approve the idea. I will confer with Secretary Hartley on the subject & remark what aid I can towards it –

Very truly Yours
A H Garland (Garland)

Washington, D.C. May 9th, 1884.

Hon. A.H. Garland,

U. S. Senate.

Hon. & Dear Sir:-

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Endorsed in the action of a number of Educational Societies and Religious denominations.

Truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

I think it very important, that $25000 should be appropriated for industrial schools in Alaska.

H. Price

Mr. Commissioner -
I have to report we
put on the $25,000
as requested, and
it gave me pleas-
ure to support it -
Truly yr
A H Gaw

Cf4

Mission House, 23 Cedar St.
New York, May 27th 1894

Dear Friends

Knowing you will be interested I send you an extract from Pep Martin's last letter (April 16) from Sitka. Our Prodigal in Christ

Helen Jackson

+ + + We have had wonderful meetings every evening lately the Home Children & their is great wrestling going forward manifested by them. Over 20 of the dear boys & girls have come into our rooms at night & talk with us on the subject of religion & say they want to be Christians.

Rudolph, Archie, John & Peter Church among the boys & Daisy Jackson, Adeline, Jennie & Rosie, the oldest girls in the house.

I asked Peter Church to tell him, suppose the old Indians should say that they would receive you if you gave up your old ways & became a Christian! How astonished! I think I would be like Daniel. I asked them what they pray for? They answered, that Jesus would wash away their sins & give them the Holy Spirit. They are praying every day for their friends in the Kanaka (Indian) village & when they visit them, they talk with them on the subject of religion & plead with them to give up their sins & turn to God.

Some of the Children say that their friends are in sin & that they pray.

Dear Friends let us wrestle with God & we will prevail in Holy Prayer. I have felt for a long time that the Holy Spirit was striving with the children & with some of the old heathen.

We ask the Children of God to pray for us. Yours

A. E. Austin

The Board of Home Missions

OF

The Presbyterian Church in the United States of America,

P. O. Box 1938.

23 Centre Street, New York, June 16th, *188* 8.

Hon. & Dear Sir:-

For the past seven years we have been the only Church engaged in school work in Alaska, and through the interest created by our schools have naturally been foremost in the efforts which have secured a Government.

We also believe that the appropriation for Alaska school was secured mainly through the work of our Agent, Dr. Sheldon Jackson.

It seems eminently fitting that he should have the organization and establishment of the schools, for which he has secured the appropriation, and we will consider it a favor, if you will call on Mr. Teller, the Secretary of the Interior, and use your influence, to secure the appointment of Dr. Jackson, as Superintendent of Public Instruction in Alaska.

Very respectfully,

A. Kendall

Secretary

C. L. Eaton, Treas.

House of Representatives,

Washington, D. C., June 17th, 1884.

Messrs
W. Kendall Secy
O. D. Eaton Pres.t
of New York

Gents

Yours of 16th inst. is received. I had already filed with Secy Teller an application for Dr Jackson, on which I procured the signatures of quite a number of the Representatives in Congress from New York. Since receipt of your letter this morning, I have called on the Secretary as per your request. What the result may be I cannot say.

Yours Resp.y
A. A. Robinson

Dictated

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES U. S.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 20, 1884.

Rev. H. Kindall, D. D.,
P O Box 1938,
New York City

My Dear Sir

I have filed a stronger endorsement in favor of Mr. Stockwell than I have ever before done for any one, and will use every effort to secure his appointment, regarding him as one of the truest and most efficient men I have ever known.

Yours truly

Geo. R. Anderson

United States Senate,

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21, 1884.

H. Kidall, Esq.
Secy. &c. &c. &c.
New York, N.Y.

My dear Sir:

Your favor of the 16th inst. desiring me to aid in securing the appointment of Mr. Jackson, as superintendent of instruction in Alaska has been received and will have consideration.

Yours truly,
J. D. Cameron

Dictated

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES U. S.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21, 1884

Rev. Sheldon Jackson, D.D.
P.O. Box 1938
New York City

My Dear Doctor:

I was absent when your favor came, and have only to day been able to get at my mail.

Vandiman was mistaken in regard to my recommending him for the Sec Superintendency. I am supporting you, and would support you against any man in the country. I had not read your letter when writing to Dr. Kendall this morning, who will show you my letter to him.

Yrs truly

Jno A Anderson

O. J E R

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

Bureau of Education,

Washington, D. C.,

June 21, 1884.

(Copy)

THE HONORABLE?

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

SIR:

I have the honor to submit the accompanying memoranda touching education in Alaska, with plans and suggestions in regard to the use of the twenty-five thousand dollars appropriated for education; also rules and regulations for the establishment of common schools in the District of Alaska: all of which is very respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) John Eaton.

Commissioner.

(Copy.)

MEMORANDA SUBMITTED IN REGARD TO EDUCATION IN ALASKA.

As the physical characteristics of the country and condition of the people differ from all other sections of the United States so its school system must be peculiar to itself.

On the accompanying sheet A the Southern portion of the country together with the region of the Yukon River are divided int sections treated as a unit giving the approximate population in each. The same sub-divisions are represented in colors upon the accompanying map of Alaska. On sheet B the leading resources of thenseveral districts are presented as suggestive of the industrial topics to be treated in the schools. Sheet C gives the chara ter of the houses and dwellings of the people. Sheet D, gives the character of the dress and food by districts which it is intended to have taken into consideration in the improvement of the people through the schools, making them topics of conversational instruction. Sheet E discloses the diversity of language which necessitates that great prominence should be given to instruction in the English language. The smallness of the appropriation renders the question of plans a very difficult one. Sheet F, 1 and 2, shows how a judicious use of the appropriation would

establish five schools with about 430 scholars; but this would be very inadequate to the great area of the country. Therefore Sheet G is presented showing that the five schools above proposed would be hundreds of miles apart. The inadequacy of the appropriation could in a measure be overcome by calling in the help of educational and other associations. One agency is already at work and has a considerable number of scholars in attendance, and it is believed that still others would enter the field and share the expense if it should be deemed expedient to have their cooperation. Sheets H and j show that with this help there could be a fair presumption of establishing 21 schools with a possible and perhaps reasonable expectation of the attendance of 1200 pupils. These schools would cover the chief centers of the large area of country as seen by figures on sheet K.

In the Act establishing a government for the District of Alaska the Secretary of the Interior is given entire control of the establishment of schools limited only by the $25,000 appropriated for general purposes and the amount appropriated elsewhere for a school of manual training at Sitka, which is also exclusively under his control. It is believed that by making this industrial school at Sitka crown the system that the school may in addition to all its own good work accomplish much as an incentive to those who may prepare themselves in the schools at other

centers to be admitted to its higher and better advantages. See se sheets L, M, and O.

A school of this character will be in operation this fall at Sitka with about thirty thousand dollars' worth of buildings and one hundred boys and girls. It was established in 1880 and the expenses have been incurred and teachers employed under the auspices of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions. To this maunal training school are brought the brightest pupils from the several day schools carried on by associated teachers in Southeastern Alaska. Here also have been received and trained the children rescued from slavery and those found homeless or abandoned. It has a farm of 640 acres, of which two acres are in garden vegetables, twenty acres bearing (wild) cranberry bushes, and hundred acres with trees cut down and stumps still standing, and over five hundred acres in timber,-- spruce, fir and hemlock. The location is considered the most beautiful and favorable near to Sitka, on the bay just outside the village. A large creek fed by melting snows on the mountains, runs through the grounds, providing an abundance of water which is conveyed to the buildings by a two inch iron pipe. Up on the farm in 1882 was erected and furnished at an expense of about fifteen thousand dollars a large three story (including attic) building, one hundred by fifty feet

in size. A second building three stories (including attic) high, one hundred and twenty five by fifty feet, is under contract and will cost when furnished from sixteen to eighteen thousand dollars.

Into this school have already been gathered forty boys and thirty girls, making, with the thirty girls to be brought from Fort Wrangel, which is to be removed to Sitka as soon as the new building is ready, forty boys and sixtu girls who will receive industrial and manual instruction. The girls are trained in the kitchen, laundry dormitory and sewing rooms, being instructed also in the nursing and care of the sick and the picking of cranberries; The boys are trained in vegetable gardening, the use of tools, carpentry, mending shoes, improved methods of taking and preparing fish for market, the handling and sailing of small boats, swimming, cutting of trees, the preparation of winter fuel and the care of cows. Upon the arrival of the monthly steamer the larger ones are hired to the merchants and convey the freight from the wharf to the stores, there being no horses in the place. The few who have left the school to do for themselves have nearly all emlisted in a man of war lying in Sitka harbor.

In the accompanying programme and regulations it is believed the general principles and methods which should govern the differen ence between common and other programmes for school work and those

which may be properly applicable in the case of Alaska, have been applied, but the details as to how much time shall be given to instruction in fishing or habits of cleanliness and economy or housekeeping have been omitted for further information and careful consideration. Much will have to be done to carry forward the preparation of teachers in this direction; indeed the whole scheme of doing a work so unique and so far away from the Secretary of the Interior, the center of direction, renders the success of the entire operation specially dependent upon the supervision. This supervision must be peculiarly qualified and specially instructed and should be kept in close communication with the Commissioner of Education who should use for its benefit all information of similar work carried on in different parts of the world.

Approximate Population of Districts.
Census of 1881.

No. of District	Name	White	Native
	Attock	293.	[illegible]
2.	Rawalpindi	[illegible]	[illegible]
3	Jhelum	23.	2000.
4	Shahpur.	36.	833.
5	Gujrat	28	800.
6.	Gujranwala		783.
7	Lahore.	[illegible]	1652.
8.	Amritsar.	24.	25[illegible]
9.	Sialkot Gurdaspur.	[illegible]	26

Note.

The accompanying map of Lahore with the above Districts marked out is shewn.

Industrial Resources of Alaska.

Lower District:

Timber, Fish, Fish oil, Gold,
Iron, Copper, and Coal mines, Marble,
Garden vegetables, Butter, Boat building

Cook District: and **Kadiak District:**

Fish, Vegetables, Cattle, Butter, Copper & Coal,
Land furs, Sea Otter furs, Boat building, Potatoes.

Shumagin District:

Sea Otter furs, Cod fisheries.

Unalaska District:

Fish, Sea Otter furs, Vegetables.

Bristol Bay District:

Salmon fishery. Land furs.

Kuskokwim District:

Salmon fishery. Land furs.

Lower Yukon District:

Salmon fishery, Land furs, Gold mines.

Character of houses in districts.

Alma District:-

Large wide plank houses.

Kerai District:-

Log houses covered with sheet bark

Kadaik District:-

Small frame houses

Thumagin District-

Small frame houses and native barrabara -
(a room half under ground + sod walls above ground).

Unalaska District. ditto.

Prince Wm District.

Circular grass roofed houses of wood.

Nuchek - Lower Kenai. ditto.

Upper Kenai District-

Rude log houses

Character of Dwellings and Food of natives

	Dwelling.	Food.
Ulea	American Clothing	Fish, Wild meats, Potatoes, Canned Beans, Cheese
Unai	Buckskin	do.
Kadiak	American Clothing	do.
Chumagin.	do.	do.
Unalaska	do.	do.
Bristol Bay	Fur Skins	Fish, water fowl, wild meats, Walrus, Seal & Whale.
Kuskokwim	do	do.
Lower Yukon.	do.	do.
Upper Yukon.	do	Fish & Wild meats.

Handbuch der Drogen und Chemikalien.

	Drogen.	Chemikalien.
Lilien	Tränkel-	Eis Essig.
Kamillen.	Punch	Brick rock and chin cement.
Cachuta.	Mineral-	Stein carbol.
Chinagin	Neul-	do.
Knabenkraut	do	do.
Grüne Bay.	Mineral-	do.
Kochsalzen.	do.	do.
Inner Kuchen.	do.	do.
Upper Kuchen	Punch	Stein carbol and Eis stein

$25,000 will establish a school at each of the four places designated by the Act-providing for a civil government for Alaska, as the official residence of the Commissioner, making four schools and 380 pupils, as follows:

Wrangell 50 pupils	Approximate Est.
Teachers' Residence	$ 2,000
School house & furnishing	2,000
Salaries, 2 lady teachers	1,600
Transportation	600
Fuel and lights	200
	$ 6,400

Sitka 200 pupils	Approximate Est.
Teachers' Residence	$ 2,000
School house and furnishing	2,000
Salaries, 2 lady teachers	1,600
" 1 gentleman "	1,400
Transportation	900
Fuel, lights for school room.	700
	$ 8,600

Sheet E. 6

Juneau 80 pupils	Approximate Cost.
Teacher residence	$ 2.000
School house & furniture	2.500
1 Lady teacher "	800
1 Gentleman "	700
Commutation	600
Fuel & lights for school	200.
	7.000

Sitka 50 pupils	Approximate Cost.
Two lady teachers	$ 1.000
Commutation	600
Fuel & lights for school.	200
School house & furniture	1.500.
	3.300

Total. $25.000.

Approximate distances between the chief towns on sheet 3.

Swiakka to Kadiak	70 miles
Kadiak to Uyka	0.33 miles
Uyka to Kenai	190 miles
Swiakka to Kenai	70 miles

$ 25.000 from the Government and $ 25.000 from Societies and the Friends of Education will carry on in Alaska 17 schools with 1200 pupils as follows:

Place	Pupils	approximate population village & vicinity.	Cost.
Sitka	200	1.000	$ 4.000
Roberts.	50	200	
Klawack	80	500	4.000
Jackson	100	788.	3.500
Douglass	40	273.	1.500
Wrangell	50	317	2.000
Pakoo	50	269.	1.000
Juneau	80	940	5.000
Killisnoo	50	666.	4.000
Bay d.	50.	908.	1.500
Haines	80	500	1.500
Hillard	80	500	1.500
Kenai	40	984.	4.000
Kadiak	50	600	4 000
Chumakin.	40	300	
Belkoffski	40	300	2.000
Unalaskka	50	500	4.500.

Place	Profile	Approximate population. Village census.	Cost
Bright Bay	40.	300	$ 3.00
Upper Sukon	40	100	3.000
Good Island	40	200	
Aroynak.	40	400	
			$ 30 100.
Inspection			

Approximate distances between the places mentioned on sheets J and L

	Miles		Miles
Ulea to Roberts	200	Unalaska to Bristol Bay	484
Roberts to Klawak	70	Bristol Bay to Kuskokwim	400
Klawak to Jackson	70	Kuskokwim to Lower Yukon	50
Jackson to Douglas	40	Lower Yukon to Upper Yukon	500
Douglas to Wrangell	157.		
Wrangell to Juneau	167		
Juneau to Juneau	20		
Juneau to Killisnoo	100		
Killisnoo to Boyd	80		
Boyd to Haines	100.		
Haines to Hillard	40.		
Hillard to Kenai	700		
Kenai to Unyak	150.		
Unyak to Afognak Island	50.		
Afognak Island to Kadiak	50.		
Kadiak to Shumagin	360.		
Shumagin to Belkofski	140		
Belkofski to Unalaska	200		

Industrial Training School after Clarke Mental Infirmary.

Training of both sexes in Physiology – Laws of health – common sanitary regulations – simple remedies – treatment of accidents (a bit of a cut, a burn, a sprain, a drowning person. Drilling for marching and waiting upon the sick.

Boys' division

Carpenter Department.

Use of tools, – cutting trees – rafting them to saw-mill and sawing into lumber – simple house building making common house and school furniture – Wood carving – cooperage.

Boot and Shoe Department.

The treatment and tanning of skins – making and mending shoes.

Tin Department.

The manipulation of tin. – mending of tin vessels – Manufacture of Stove pipes, etc.

Fishery Department.

Names habits and commercial value of fish.

Improved methods of taking and preparing for market.

Making and mending of nets – cordage and rope of hemp – rope splicing – sail making. Inshore boating in the curing of fish. Lighthouses – Lighthouse keeping concerning the lights and use of surface.

Agricultural Department.

Clearing up land and removing stumps

Improved cultivation – Manures – drainage – Improvement of natural springs – Well digging

Careful experiments to ascertain the vegetables best adapted to the country – ditto grasses; – ditto grains – ditto berries and small fruits; – ditto apples; and larger fruits – ditto trees; – ditto flowers. Best methods of cultivating, curing and gathering of the same.

Tree planting and grafting. Development of the cider industry. Cattle, hogs, and poultry raising

Butter – cheese making.

Girls' Division

Kitchen Department.

Thorough training in cooking meats, fish and vegetables. Preparation of corned, pickled and smoked meats and fish. Drying and preserving of berries. Care of winter vegetables. Making yeast. Baking bread. Care of milk, butter and cheese making. Care of kitchen utensils. Marking dishes. Care of store-room and pantry.

Laundry Department.

Washing lace, crepe and cloth. Washing, drying and ironing of clothes. Washing of floors, windows and woodwork. Care of bath room.

Dining Department.

Setting, waiting upon, and clearing off tables. Washing and wiping of dishes. Care of knives forks and spoons.

Sewing Department.

Sweeping of floors. Making and repairing of garments. Mending of rents. Care of clothes.

Inside adornment of walls. Cleaning and care of lamps. Care of clothes, closets and bedding.

Sewing department.

The cutting and making of clothes and bedding. Mending, patching, knitting - learning practice with the sewing machine.

Probable Conditions of the Day Schools.

Number of scholars 40, presenting the different capacities that belong to their ages, which will range all the way from 8 to 60 years. All the scholars equally untaught and ignoran as regards the ideas and their expression which are the special end of elementary intellectual training, and all equally unskilled in the common industries of civilized life. Two persons will virtually be in charge of each school.

Programme of one term of 11 weeks.

Observation: It will probably be best to treat the school for the first term as a school of one grade. At the end of ten weeks the difference of development, owing mainly to the difference in the ages of the pupils will have become so marked as to call for a readjustment that may amount to a classification of the school into two or more grades.

Subjects of Instruction for the first term.

I. The English language, oral and written.

II. Arithmetic.

III. Drawing.

IV. Singing.

V. Notions of geography

VI. Notions of common things.

VII. Notions of moral obligations.

VIII. Physical exercise.

IX. Industry.

General Programme.

Language.

a.

Oral lessons.

Hr + 10. min. a week.

Purpose to accustom pupils to express what they know in sentences. Material picture form, animals or things taken from the familiar surroundings of the pupils

b.

Reading and Spelling

5 hours a week

Reading from blackboard chart & primer.

Spelling must proceed gradually from the study of individual letter, i.e. their capitals and sounds to the analysis of words and finally spelling from memory.

c.

Writing, or 3 hours a week.

A few of the easier capital letters, as i, u, n, m, t, e. o, etc.

Short easy words, names of familiar objects, combining the letters learned.

Practice figures 1 to

General Programme, continued—

I. Arithmetic

2½ hours a week.

numbers 1 to 5.

Adding and subtracting, multiplying and dividing

Arabic figures.

III. Drawing.

2 hours a week.

following some approved course.

II. Singing

hour a week

Points of compass

2 2 now a week.

In addition to his weekly with a perfect command of the English language this branch must be continued by a graded course of object-lessons.

Suggestions:

The family of the compass.

The position of the school room with reference to them.

The school room and its representation by diagram

The surface of the earth as seen from the school-etc.

General forms constructed

Relations of common things.

3 hours a week.

These lessons like the preceding must be simplified to meet the capacity of the scholars. In more highly developed communities it is customary to begin with geometrical forms passing thence to color, thence to the modification and application of form and color in the innumerable objects that enter into the uses of life. The same method and gradation may be employed in Alaska care being taken to proceed from geometrical forms to the modifications that may be seen in use there

Relations of moral obligations.

Form.

This instruction can best be conveyed in the early stage of education by anecdote

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]	
9-9.10	Opening Exercises.
9.10-9.20	Oral Language exercise.
[illegible]	Miscellaneous
9.30-[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Arithmetic
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Geography [illegible]
12-1	Intermission
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Miscellaneous
[illegible]	Reading and Spelling
[illegible]	Drill.

Vessar und Vartan.

Accompany Gen Eaton's letter of June 21, 1884

Sheet A.

Approximate Population of Districts.

Census of 1880

No. of District	Name	White	Native.
1	Sitka	293	7455
2	Kenai	11	1712
3	Kadiak	23	2606
4	Shumagin	36	633
5	Unalashka	28	1364
6	Bristol Bay	1	4339
7	Kushkokwim	2	3652
8	Lower Yukon	28	2517
9	Upper Yukon	0	1226

Note

See accompanying Map of Alaska with the above Districts marked out and colored.

Leading Features of District

Sitka District.

Lumber. Fish. Fish oil. Gold.
Iron, Copper, and Coal Mines. Marble
Garden vegetables, Fruits. Butter. Boat building

Kenai District and Kadiak District.

Fish. Vegetables. Cattle. Butter. Copper.
Land furs. Sea Otter furs. Boat building. Petroleum.

Shumagin District.

Sea Otter furs. Cod fisheries.

Unalaska District.

Fish. Sea Otter furs. Vegetables.

Bristol Bay District.

Salmon fishery. Land furs.

Kuskokwim District

Salmon fishery. Land furs.

Lower Yakon District.

Salmon fishery. Land furs.

Upper Yakon District.

Salmon fishery. Land furs. Gold mine.

Character of Houses in District.

Sitka District

Large, rude plank houses.

Kenai District

Log houses covered with spruce bark

Kadiak District.

Small frame houses.

Shumagin District.

Small frame houses and native barrabara — (a room half under ground and sod walls above ground.)

Unalashka District. — ditto.

Bristol Bay District

Circular, grass grown mounds of earth.

Kuikokwim and Lower Yukon. — Ditto.

Upper Yukon District.

Rude log houses.

Character of Dress and Food in Districts.

	Dress	Food
Sitka	American Clothing.	Fish. Wild meats. Potatoes, Sea-weed. Berries. Groceries.
Kenai	Buckskin	do
Kadiak	American Clothing	do
Shumagin	do.	do
Unalashka	do	do
Bristol Bay	Fur Skins	Fish, Water fowl, Wild meats. Walrus, Seal and Whale.
Kuskokwim	do	do
Lower Yukon	do	do
Upper Yukon	do	Fish and Wild meats.

Character of Language and Locomotion.

	Language	Locomotion
Sitka	Shlinket	Log canoes.
Kenai	Tinneh	Birch bark and Skin canoes
Kadiak	Innuit	Skin canoes
Shumagin	Aleut	do
Unalashka	Aleut	do
Bristol Bay	Innuit	do
Kuskokwim	Innuit	do
Lower Yukon	Innuit	do.
Upper Yukon	Tinneh	Skin canoes and Dog sleds.

$25000 will establish a School at each of the four places designated (by the Act providing for a Civil Government for Alaska) as the official residence of the Commissioners, making four Schools and 380 pupils as follows:

Unalaska 50 pupils.	Approximate Cost.
Teachers' Residence	$ 2,000
School House and furnishing	$ 2,000
Salaries, 2 lady teachers	$ 1600
Transportation	$ 600
Fuel and lights	$ 200
	$ 6,400

Sitka 200 pupils	Approximate Cost
Teachers' Residence	$ 2,000
School House and furnishing	$ 2,000
Salaries 2 Lady teachers	$ 1600
" 1 Gentleman"	$ 1400
Transportation	$ 900
Fuel and lights for School-room	$ 400
	$ 8,300

Juneau 80 pupils -	Approximate Cost.
Teachers' Residence	$ 2,000
School House and furnishing	$ 2,000
1 Lady teacher	$ 800
1 Gentleman Teacher	$ 1400
Transportation	$ 600
Fuel and lights for school	$ 200
	$ 7000

Wrangell 50 pupils	Approximate Cost.
Two Lady teachers	$ 1,600
Transportation	$ 600
Fuel and lights for School	$ 200
School House furnishing	$ 900
	$ 3,300

Total $ 25,000

Approximate Distances between the Schools Mentioned on Sheet F.

Unalashka to Kadiak	700 Miles
Kadiak to Sitka	633 Miles
Sitka to Wrangell	190 Miles
Wrangell to Juneau	167 Miles

$25000 From the Government and $25000 from Societies and the Friends of Education will carry on in Alaska 17 Schools with 1200 pupils as follows:

Place	Pupils	Approximate Population Village & Vicinity	Cost
Sitka	200	1.000	$ 4.000
Roberts	50	200	
Klawack	80	500	$ 4.000
Jackson	100	788	$ 3500
Loogaii	40	273	$ 1500
Wrangell	50	317	$ 2.000
Takko	50	269	$ 1,000
Juneau	80	940	$ 5.000
Killisnoo	50	666	$ 4,000
Boyd	50	908	$ 1500
Haines	80	500	$ 1500
Willard	80	500	$ 1500
Kenai	40	984	$ 4,000
Kadiak	50	600	$ 4.000
Shumakin	40	300	

Place	Pupils	Approximate Population Village & vicinity	Cost
Bel Kofaki	40	300	$ 2,000
Unalaska	50	500	$ 4,500
Bristol Bay	40	500	$ 3,000
Upper Yukon	40	1,000	$ 3,000
Wood Island	40	200	
Afognak	40	400	
			$ 50,500
Supervision			

Aboriginal distances between the Schools mentioned on Sheets E. and H.

	Miles
Sitka to Roberts	200
Roberts to Klawak	70
Klawak to Jackson	70
Jackson to Longaii	90
Longass to Wrangell	157
Wrangell to Sakes	167
Sakes to Jenneau	20
Jenneau to Killisnoo	100
Killisnoo to Boyd	80
Boyd to Douglas	100
Douglas to Willard	40
Willard to Kenai	760
Kenai to Afognak	170
Afognak to Wood Island	50
Wood Island to Kadiak	5
Kadiak to Shumagin	360
Shumagin to Belkofski	140
Belkofski to Unalaska	200

	Miles
Unalaska to Bristol Bay.	484
Bristol Bay to Kuikewim	400
Kuikewim to Lower Yukon	50
Lower Yukon to Upper Yukon.	800

Industrial Training School, Lilter, Alaska.

Hospital Department.

Training of both sexes in Physiology — laws of health — common sanitary regulations — simple remedies — treatment of accidents (a cut or a gun shot wound) — treatment of a drowning person. Cooking for, nursing, and waiting upon the sick.

Boys' Division.

Carpenter Department.

Use of tools — Cutting trees — rolling them to sawmill and sawing into lumber. Simple house building — Making common house and school furniture — Wood carving — Cooperage.

Boot and Shoe Department.

The treatment and tanning of skins. Making and mending shoes.

Tin Department.

The manufacture of tin — mending of tin

seeds – Manufacture of fibre fibre, &c.

Fishery Department.

Names, habits and commercial value of fish. Improved methods of taking and preparing for market. Making and mending of nets. – Management and repair of boats – Rope Making. Sail making. Excellent practice in the sailing of boats. Swimming. Naval drill – Instruction concerning the tides and use of compass.

Agricultural Department.

Clearing of land and removing stumps. Improved cultivation. Manures – drainage. Improvement of natural springs. Well digging.

Careful experiments to ascertain the vegetables best adapted to the country – ditto grains; ditto grains; ditto berries and small fruits; ditto apples and carpendrait; ditto trees; ditto flowers. Best methods of cultivating, curing and gathering of the same. Tree planting and grafting. Development of the wild cranberry. Cattle, hog, and poultry raising. Butter & Cheese making

Girls' Division.

Kitchen Department.

Through training in cooking meats, fish, and vegetables. Preparation of cereal, pickled and smoked meats and fish. Drying and preserving of berries. Care of winter vegetables. Making yeast. Baking bread. Care of cellar, butter, and cheese making. Care of kitchen utensils. Washing dishes. Care of store room and pantry.

Laundry Department.

Making lye, soap, and starch. Washing, drying and ironing of clothes. Washing floors, windows, and wood-work. Care of bath-rooms.

Dining Department.

Setting, waiting upon, and clearing off tables. Washing and wiping of dishes. Care of knives, forks and spoons.

Dormitory Department.

Sweeping of floors. Airing and orderly arrangement of furniture. Making beds. Care of lifts.

Simple adornment of walls. Cleaning and care of lamps. Care of clothes, closets and bedding.

Sewing Department.

The cutting and making of clothes and bedding. Mending, patching, knitting and darning. Practice with the sewing-machine.

Probable Conditions of the Day Schools.

Number of Scholars, 40, presenting the different capacities that belong to their ages, which will range all the way from 8 to 60 years. All the scholars equally untaught and ignorant as regards the ideas and their expression which are the special end of elementary intellectual training, and all equally unskilled in the common industries of civilized life. Two persons will virtually be in charge of each school.

Programme for one term of 11 weeks.

Observation: It will probably be best to treat the school for the first term as a school of one grade. At the end of ten weeks the difference of development, owing mainly to the difference in the ages of the pupils, will have become so marked as to call for a readjustment that may amount to a classification of the school into two or more grades.

Subjects of instruction for the first term.

I. The English language, oral and written.
II. Arithmetic
III. Drawing.
IV. Singing
V. Notions of geography.
VI. Notions of common things.
VII. Notions of moral obligations.
VIII. Physical exercise.
IX. Industry.

General Programme.

1. Language.

a

Oral lessons.

1 hr. + 10 min. a week.

Purpose to accustom pupils to express what what they know in sentences. Material, pictures, plants, animals, or other things taken from the familiar surroundings of the pupils.

b

Reading and spelling.

8 hours a week

Reading from black-board, chart and primer. Spelling must proceed gradually from the study of individual letters, i.e., their symbols and sounds, to the analysis of words and finally spelling from memory.

c

Writing 1 + 3/4 hours a week.

A few of the easier script letters; as i, u, w, m, t, d, e, o, etc.

Short easy words, names of familiar objects, combining the letters learned.

Arabic figures.

General Programme continued.

II. Arithmetic
2 1/4 hours a week.
numbers 1 to 10.
Adding and subtracting.
multiplying and dividing.
Arabic figures.

III. Drawing
2 hours a week,
following some approved course.

IV. Singing.
1 hour a week.

Notions of geography
2 1/2 hours a week

In a term of ten weeks, with a people ignorant of the English language this branch must be confined to a graded course of object lessons.

Suggestions:

The points of the compass: the position of the school room with reference to them;
The school room and its representation by diagram;
The surface of the earth as seen from the school - etc.

Notions of common things
1 1/3 hours a week.

These lessons like the preceding, must be simplified to meet the capacity of the scholars. In more highly developed communities it is customary to begin with geometrical forms, passing thence to color, thence to the modification and application of form and color in the innumerable objects that enter into the uses of life. The same method and gradation may be employed in Alaska, care being taken to proceed from geometrical forms to the modifications that may be seen in use there.

Notions of moral obligations
1 hour.

This instruction can best be conveyed in the early stage of education by anecdotes.

General Programme concluded.

Physical exercise
2 hours following
some approved system
of gymnastics adapted
to produce free movements
and erect carriage

Industrial training
6 hours 10 minutes.

Miscellaneous
1 hour includes
~~includes~~ the time occupied
in changing from subject
to subject, giving out
material etc.

In order that the general programme may be successfully carried out, a daily time table will be required.

The following schedule meets the requirements of the programme submitted, and may serve as a basis for any that shall be ultimately adopted.

Daily Time Table

Monday and Wednesday.

Time periods.	
9 – 9.10	Opening Exercises
9.10 – 9.25	Oral language Exercise
5 Min.	Miscellaneous
9.30 – 9.50	Writing
9.50 – 10.20	Reading and spelling
10.25 – 10.30	Singing
10.30. – 10.55	Arithmetic
5 Min.	Short recess
11, – 11.30	Reading and Spelling
11.30 – 12	Geography
12 – 1	Intermission
1 – 2	Industrial training
2 – 2.30	Reading and spelling
2.30 – 2.55	Notions of Common things
5 min.	Miscellaneous
3 – 3.30.	Reading and Spelling
3.30 – 4.	Drill

Tuesday and Thursday.

Nine periods.

9–9.10	Opening Exercises
9.10–9.30	Oral Language Exercise
5 Min.	Miscellaneous
9.35–9.55	Writing
9.55–10.25	Reading and Spelling
10.25–11	Arithmetic
11–11.10	Short recess
11.10–11.40	Geography
11.40–12	Morals and Manners
12–1	Intermission
1–1.40	Drawing
1.40–2	Singing
2–2.30	Reading and Spelling
2.30–4	Industrial training.

Friday.

Time periods.	
9 – 9.10	Opening Exercises
9.10 – 9.50	Drawing
9.50 – 10.20.	Reading and Spelling
10.20 – 11.30	Industrial Training
11.30. – 12	Reading and Spelling
12 – 1	Intermission
1 – 1.25	Writing
1.25 – 1.55	Reading and Spelling
5 Min.	Miscellaneous
2 – 2.30	Notions of common things
2.30 – 3	Geography
3 – 3.30	Reading and Spelling
3.30 – 3.45	Oral Arithmetic
3.45 – 4.	Morals and Manners & Recreations

N. B. The time table provides for one half hour drill — Monday & Wednesday; total one hour. An additional hour can be secured by appointing drill for 20 minutes after the close of the session. Tuesday, Thursday and Friday.

Teacher's Certificate.

It is hereby certified that ..... known as a person of good moral character, and having passed a satisfactory examination, is authorized to teach the branches specified below, (against each of which his [or her] grade of qualification is marked) in any of the Public Schools of .. .. for which .. .. may be employed, for twelve months from this date.

Orthography.
Reading.
Writing.
Mental Arithmetic.
Written Arithmetic.
Grammar.
Geography.
Ch. & British History.
Theory and Practice of Teaching.

.... 18 ..

Superintendent.

MEMORANDA SUBMITTED IN REGARD TO EDUCATION IN ALASKA.

As the physical characteristics of the country and condition of the people differ from all other sections of the United States so its school system must be peculiar to itself.

On the accompanying sheet A the Southern portion of the country together with the region of the Yukon River are divided into sections treated as a unit giving the approximate population in each. The same sub-divisions are represented in colors upon the accompanying map of Alaska. On sheet B the leading resources of the several districts are presented as suggestive of the industrial topics to be treated in the schools. Sheet C gives the character of the houses and dwellings of the people. Sheet D gives the character of the dress and food by districts which it is intended to have taken into consideration in the improvement of the people through the schools, making them topics of conversational instruction. Sheet E discloses the diversity of language which necessitates that great prominence should be given to instruction in the English language. The smallness of the appropriation renders the question of plans a very difficult one. Sheet F shows how a judicious use of the

appropriation would establish five schools with about 430 scholars; but this would be very inadequate to the great area of the country. Therefore sheet G is presented showing that the five schools above proposed would be hundreds of miles apart. The inadequacy of the appropriation could in a measure be overcome by calling in the help of educational and other associations. One agency is already at work and has a considerable number of scholars in attendance and it is known that others have in consideration similar plans and it is believed that still others would enter the field and share the expense if it should be deemed expedient to have their co-operation. Sheets H & J show that with this help there could be a fair presumption of establishing 21 schools with a possible and perhaps reasonable expectation of the attendance of 1200 pupils. These schools would cover the chief centers of the large area of country as seen by figures on sheet K.

In the Act establishing a government for the District of Alaska the Secretary of the Interior is given entire control of the establishment of schools limited only by the $25,000 appropriated for general purposes and the amount appropriated elsewhere for a school

of manual training at Sitka, which is also exclusively under his control. It is believed that by making this industrial school at Sitka crown the system that the school may in addition to all its own good work accomplish much as an incentive to those who may prepare themselves in the schools at other centers to be admitted to its higher and better advantages. See sheets L, M, and O.

A school of this character will be in operation this Fall at Sitka with about thirty thousand dollars worth of buildings and one hundred boys and girls. It was established in 1880 and the expenses have been incurred and teachers employed under the auspices of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions. To this manual training school are brought the brightest pupils from the several day schools carried on by associated teachers in Southeastern Alaska. Here also have been received and trained the children rescued from slavery and those found homeless or abandoned. It has a farm of 640 acres, of which two acres are in garden vegetables, twenty acres bearing (wild) cranberry bushes, one hundred acres with trees cut down and stumps still standing, and over five hundred acres in timber,--spruce,fir, and hemlock.

The location is considered the most beautiful and favorable near to Sitka, on the bay just outside of the village. A large creek fed by melting snows on the mountains runs through the grounds, providing an abundance of pure water, which is conveyed to the buildings by a two inch iron pipe. Upon the farm in 1882 was erected and furnished at an expense of about fifteen thousand dollars a large three story (including attic) building, one hundred by fifty feet in size. A second building three stories (including attic) high, one hundred and twenty-five by fifty feet, is under contract and will cost when furnished from sixteen to eighteen thousand dollars. Into this school have already been gathered forty boys and thirty girls, making, with the thirty girls to be brought from the boarding school at Fort Wrangel which is to be removed to Sitka as soon as the new building is ready, forty boys and sixty girls who will receive industrial and manual instruction. The girls are trained in the kitchen, laundry, dormitory, and sewing rooms, being instructed also in the nursing and care of the sick and the picking of cranberries; the boys are trained in vegetable gardening, the use of tools, carpentry, mending shoes, improved methods of taking and preparing fish for market;

the handling and sailing of small boats, swimming, cutting of trees, the preparation of Winter fuel, and the care of cows. Upon the arrival of the monthly steamer the larger ones are hired to the merchants and convey the freight from the wharf to the stores, there being no horses in the place. The few who have left the school to do for themselves have nearly all enlisted in a Man of War lying in Sitka harbor.

In the accompanying programme and regulations it is believed the general principles and methods which should govern the difference between common and other programmes for school work and those which may be properly applicable in the case of Alaska have been applied, but the details as to how much time shall be given to instruction in fishing or habits of cleanliness and economy or housekeeping have been omitted for further information and careful consideration. Much will have to be done to carry forward the

preparation of teachers in this direction; indeed, the whole scheme of doing a work so unique and so far away from the Secretary of the Interior, the center of direction, renders the success of the entire operation specially dependent upon the supervision. This supervision must be peculiarly qualified and specially instructed and should be kept in close communication with the Commissioner of Education who should use for its benefit all information of similar work carried on in different parts of the world.

(Copy.)

Rampart House,
Mackenzie River District,
Nth West Territory,
Canada.
Aug. 16, 1884.

My Dear Sir:

We are strangers to one another yet I have heard of you from others and as I have now an opportunity of sending out by your way I thought I would send you a few lines of greeting.

I am a Missionary of the Church Missionary Society of England, the first society I believe which sent missionaries to the northern part of the great continent. My home is at the above address but I am writing this at Fort Reliance on the Upper Yookon whither I have come in the course of my trips among the Indians. I have heard of you from miners who have come in and through we belong to different communions, yet I trust we are one in serving the same great Master in the noblest branch of His service, for such I esteem missionary work to be. I understand that you work among the Chilkats and from what I hear, you must have a very difficult work indeed, the Coast Indians all appear much more difficult than those in the Interior. Yet, I trust that you are realizing that your labour is not in vain in the Lord and that His name is being glorified in the salvation of souls.

For myself, I feel that my privilege is very great. Everywhere I go the Indians receive the message of Salvation gladly;

indeed, many of them seem to hunger and thirst after it.

I have not been very long in this country and cannot speak the language by any means correctly, yet I manage to get along and hope to do better by and bye. As you will see by my address I reside on the English side of the line among the Indians on the Rat River, but in the summer I visit the Indians on the Yookon.

Archdeacon Mc Donald, my predecessor (now invalided home) labored here for twenty years and God has given him many souls to his ministry. He frequently visited Nyooklakeyit where the Indians are now outwardly Christianized and many of them I trust changed also in heart and walking up to the light they have.

This summer I was enabled to ascend the Tanana for about 200 miles, then returning went down to a short distance below Nyooleta where I met the trading steamer which brought me up to Fort Reliance. Everywhere the work has been most encouraging. I trust a real heart change is going on among these people.

I am sorry to say, however, that we are likely to be invaded by Romish Priests who I hear are coming in next year by the mouth of the river and intendt to establish a Mission School at St Michael's I wish a Protestant one could get ahead of them. I find I must draw to a close suddenly. Trusting that your work may be richly blessed

I remain Dr. Sir,

Yours most sincerely,
(Signed) Vincent C. Sims.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

Bureau of Education,

Washington, D. C.,

Oct. 6, 1884

Rev. Sheldon Jackson,

Sitka, Alaska.

My Dear Doctor:

Yours of Sept. 8th I find here on my return. It is a very interesting summary of facts. The Secretary has not yet acted on the scheme of education. The Comptroller has assigned the expenditure of the $15,000 and $40,000 to the Indian Office. Commissioner Price and I had a talk with the Secretary about the subject. I think the contract for the Industrial school will be made with your Industrial school by Commissioner Price. The Secretary agreed to recommend $50,000 for general school purposes and that it should go in in the same terms as provided in the law as it now stands. I think he designates the two men to make investigation into the requirements for future legislation. Mr. Price has put in an estimate for $10,000 for current expenses of the Industrial school at Sitka, but there are no estimates for additional industrial schools.

The

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

Bureau of Education,

Washington, D. C.,

The official stamps are done away with. I enclose you return envelopes which will serve you, and you can subdivide your packages inside into enclosures. You must keep me well posted. I saw Dr. Bickne=ll in Boston last Tuesday. He is enthusiastic over the excursion. You may not know that I was called back to Washington from Madisom by a telegram. The Secretary was overwhelmed and the Alaska business could not be finished, or even taken up. The rush of business in the Office was enormous and on a sudden it was decided that I should go abroad. On Tuesday the 29th of August at eleven o'clock it wad determined, and on Wednesday the 30th at eleven o'clock I was on board the vessel and landed in New York again the 2nd of Sept. I had two days at the International Educational Conference at London, looked up the Exhibition thoroughly, secured large assurances of cooperation at the International Educational Conference at New Orleans, and also a transfer of educational exhibits for the Exposition there. I spent two days in Paris, was in Brussels and Antwerp, spent one day in Edinburgh, Glasgow, Manchester and Liverpool each, and on my return here had twenty four hours in the Office, leaving stenographic notes to be worked out. Prepared my address for

*(according to [illegible] almanac) Tues - 29th of July was [illegible] here

Philadelphia

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

Bureau of Education,

Washington, D. C.,

Philadelphia and read it the next day. Presided there over one section until I was compelled to go to Saratoga and deliver the opening address for the American Social Science Association and preside over its meeting. Unable to see the Secretary then, who had returned and left again, I went to my old place in New Hampshire with one of the clerks to bring up the correspondence and take breath. I hastened back, leaving business unfinished in Boston, Etc., to meet the Secretary last Friday before he left for another absence.

Very truly yours,

John Eaton

Captain M. A. Healy, U. S. Revenue Marine Service, in his annual Report to the Secretary of the Treasury says (Dated November 7, 1884, pages 16 and 17 of printed copy):

"Again the wholesale slaughter of the walrus by whalers has so diminished the numbers of that aquatic mammal as to almost deprive these people of their main source of animal food. Those that are left have become so wild that they can seldom be brought within range of the spear or shotgun.

Any one at all familiar with the use of arms knows how difficult it is to charge a muzzle-loading gun in cold weather, yet these natives of a polar climate are obliged by law to depend upon this weapon for their principal means of obtaining food and clothing where game has been largely decreased by the very people who forbid them the use of modern arms. In the winter a muzzle-loading gun, after being subjected to a temperature of sixty to seventy degrees below zero, can not be carried into a house or brought near a fire if loaded, as the frost in the barrel will dampen the powder and render the charge worthless.

Occasionally breech-loading rifles of the latest patterns are seen in their boats, and the white men coming in contact with the natives raise no objection whatever to their retaining these improved arms. I have no doubt that they have quite a number of these rifles in their possession, and to seize them would be an act of injustice, as the Indians have bought them in good faith and can not be made to understand why they should not have them.

For like reasons there should be no restrictions on the sale of cartridges. At present those having rifles are obliged to pay a price for cartridges to fit their arms so high as to almost be equivalent to the purchase of a new rifle.

I believe that no good argument can be adduced for keeping these weapons out of their lawful reach, while the dictates of reason and the promptings of human instincts would seem to demand their unrestricted sale. In this opinion I am joined by all who are acquainted with the habits, customs, and needs of these people, and quite a number of the whaling captains indulge in much unfavorable criticism of the law."

B. Harrison. W. H. H. Miller. John B. Elam

LAW OFFICE OF

Harrison, Miller & Elam,

Nos. 3, 4 & 6 Wright's Block, Market St.

Indianapolis, Ind. Nov. 15th 1884

Rev. Sheldon Jackson
Sitka Alaska.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of Oct. 1st in relation to the case of Mr. Brady has been recd. It has been a long time since I have attempted to give any advice to the President. I do not know that I shall undertake to do so in this case. If the matter is sent into the Senate your letter may be of advantage to Mr. Brady.

Yours truly
Benj Harrison

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES U. S.,

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec 10th, 1884.

Rev Sheldon Jackson
Sitka Alaska

My Dear Brother

Yours of Nov 14th came to hand a few days ago. - I am very sorry my quota of the Congressional Record is exhausted, but such is the case, & had not enough to go around - & now have one more County in my district & the calls already have been quite beyond the demand - I saw Col Coombs of Department Room to-day & he told me he would get me a copy of Lieut Schmaltz's Report - may not have it for a day or two - when received, I will forward it to you - I send by this mail, "Report of U.S. Naval Officers Cruising in Alaska Waters", & "Reports of Capt C. Beardslee", which may be of service to you. - Also send you as requested "Estimates of the Sec'y of the Treasury" - Will do as you suggest in regard to Alaska Legislation

this closing, as the opportunity may be offered. — I am glad your work in Alaska is prospering & trust it is the beginning of a great work for our Common Master.

On this, you must be aware of the result of the Election — Cleveland is the President Elect & we are to have a Democratic Administration for four years from Mch 4th next —

Mrs Johnson joins me in kind regards to Mrs Jackson & family.

Yours sincerely
T. A. Johnson

House of Representatives U. S.,

Washington, D. C., Dec 11, 1884.

Rev. Sheldon Jackson, D. D.

Sitka, Alaska.

Dear Sir,

I have arranged to send you the Congressional Record and have directed S. P. Rounds, Public Printer, to send it you regularly — I hope you may receive it promptly.

Yours truly,

Dennis R. James.

Department of State,

Washington, Dec. 12, 1884.

Sheldon Jackson, Esq.
Sitka, Alaska

Sir:

Acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 7th ult., (or the 5th inst.) I have to say in reply that the map to which you refer, of the town of New Archangel, cannot be found at this Department.

Regretting the circumstance,
I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Fred'k T. Frelinghuysen

Refer in reply to the following G&E.
23184/84.

Department of the Interior,

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

Washington, Dec. 19th., 1884.

Rev. Sheldon Jackson D.D.
Sitka, Alaska.

Sir—

Your communication of the 15th. ult. so far as it relates to establishment of day schools in Alaska, has been referred to the Bureau of education. It is understood that that Bureau has been making arrangements for the establishing of a system of public schools in Alaska.

In regard to the new boarding school at Unalaska, I have written Dr. Atkinson as you suggested, and notified him of your offer to assist its establishment provided your necessary traveling expenses are paid. Yours respectfully

H. Price
Commissioner

Cook